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The Global Newspaper
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore
and The Hague.

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 16

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,455

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Talks on U.S.-China Pacts Stall Before Reagan Trip

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two agreements that President Ronald Reagan was expected to sign when he goes to Beijing later this month are in jeopardy, according to administration officials.

Talks have broken down on an agreement that was to set rules for the treatment of investors in both countries. A trip to Beijing tentatively scheduled for April 19 and 20 in which William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, was to initiate the agreement has been canceled, the officials said Wednesday.

A nuclear cooperation agreement, under which American companies have hoped for billions of dollars of reactor business, has also bogged down, and U.S. diplomatic

and trade officials have raised doubts that it will be ready for signing by the president.

Thus, in place of the more far-reaching agreements on investment and nuclear cooperation, White House officials said, President Reagan will sign only a tax agreement and a cultural exchange accord on his trip, April 26 to May 1.

The trip will be the first by a U.S. president to Beijing since Gerald R. Ford's visit in 1976. Formal relations were established in 1979.

The major issue blocking the nuclear cooperation agreement is Washington's demand to approve

any Chinese reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel from U.S. reactors. The negotiators, with Congress watching closely, are seeking guarantees against diversion of atomic reactor fuel for military uses.

China has joined the International Atomic Energy Agency, which provides for some safeguards, but it has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which provides for inspection and other, more stringent safeguards.

In Beijing on Wednesday, according to The Associated Press, China's deputy foreign minister, Zhu Qizhen, said at a news conference that he did not know whether an agreement would be signed during Mr. Reagan's visit. He added, "If the negotiations could be described as 10 steps, then China has taken nine steps and we hope the United States will take the last step."

A U.S. official who has been close to the negotiations said they did "not look promising."

Congressional and industry sources say American companies are seeking a market for four or five nuclear reactors, each valued at \$4 billion to \$5 billion.

The tax agreement that Mr. Reagan is expected to sign was initiated March 21 in Beijing by Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan. It will allow U.S. companies and individuals in China to credit the taxes they pay in China against their U.S. taxes and will standardize at 10 percent the withholding tax that American and Chinese companies must pay in each other's country.

But the tax agreement has far less meaning without an investment treaty, which is bogged down. "Without profits to tax, it's just hanging there by itself," an official said.

The United States has investment treaties with nearly all of its trading partners. They cover such things as what happens in case of expropriation, how funds will be transferred in normal business operations, the rights to establish enterprises and procedures to settle disputes.

The investment talks with China have been going on since June 1983 and have made what was described as "significant" progress during the visit to Washington in January by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

"We went as far as we could go," an official close to the negotiations said. "Basically, China would not budge on protection for investors."



CAMPAGNING — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson speaking to his supporters in New York. Mr. Jackson and the other two leading candidates, Walter F. Mondale and Gary Hart, mapped their strategy this week for the primary in Pennsylvania coming up on Tuesday, Page 3.

American Is Charged With Spying for KGB

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A former U.S. Army counterintelligence specialist has been arrested and charged with selling the Soviet Union information about an operation to infiltrate the KGB, the Soviet secret police and intelligence agency.

Richard Craig Smith, 40, of Bellevue, Washington, who worked for the army's Intelligence and Security Command from 1973 to 1980, was charged with accepting \$11,000 from a KGB agent to whom he allegedly gave enough information to identify a U.S. double agent.

That agent was operating under the code name "Royal Miter" and supposedly was working for the Russians, but was actually helping Americans identify Soviet agents, the U.S. Justice Department said.

The unauthorized disclosure of this information could cause serious damage to national security," said Assistant U.S. Attorney Joseph Aronica as he successfully argued in a court hearing that Mr. Smith should be held without bond.

"This is the most serious offense an individual can be charged with against the United States," Mr. Aronica said.

"He hurt us," The Associated Press quoted an unnamed federal law enforcement source as saying. The AP quoted the source as saying that U.S. officials were concerned for the safety of a number of double agents — who were working with army intelligence — as a result of the case.

Mr. Smith, who said he encountered financial difficulties after leaving the army, flew to Washington voluntarily on Wednesday and surrendered to Federal Bureau of

Investigation agents at Dulles International Airport.

According to court papers, he received money from the Soviet agent, Victor I. Okunev, after several meetings in Tokyo.

The FBI said that Mr. Smith met with Mr. Okunev three times — twice in November 1982 and once in February 1983.

Mr. Smith told the FBI that he gave details to Mr. Okunev that would allow the Russians to determine the existence and identity of Royal Miter, according to an affidavit from an FBI agent, Michael Waguespack. Mr. Waguespack was the bureau's case officer for Royal Miter.

At a hearing Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Smith requested a court-appointed attorney, saying he could not afford to pay a lawyer. A preliminary hearing was set for April 13.

Mr. Aronica also said at the hearing that additional espionage-related charges, "based on records, admissions and confessions of the defendant," would be brought against Mr. Smith after the case is presented to a federal grand jury.

The maximum penalty Mr. Smith faces on the charge filed against him, transmitting national defense information, is life imprisonment.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan said Thursday that he had ordered an investigation into espionage allegations involving an official of the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, Reuters reported from Tokyo.

Mr. Nakasone was replying to questions on the arrest of Mr. Smith on charges of selling information about an American double agent to a KGB officer in Tokyo.



General Walter López Reyes has been named the head of Honduras's military. Page 4.

Anyone in Punjab state can be detained for up to six months without review, India has decreed. Page 2.

Leading U.S. banks raised prime lending rates to 12 percent from 11 1/2 percent. Page 11.

Stock prices in New York plunged on news of the prime rate increase. Page 10.

Disputes surrounding the Paris police force has put the spotlight on Gaston Defferre, the interior minister.



French steelworkers in Longwy carry a Cross of Lorraine in their protest against job cuts.

Steelworkers in France Battle Police in Protest Over Job Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONGWY, France — Steelworkers fought with police, burned down a building and attacked a bank in this northeastern town early Thursday to protest the French government's plans to cut the steel industry's work force.

Fifteen demonstrators were injured, police said, and 11 were briefly detained in the clashes. The violence in Longwy followed President François Mitterrand's reaffirmation Wednesday of his Socialist government's plan to cut about 25,000 jobs in the financially troubled state-owned steel industry in the next three years.

Mr. Mitterrand's remarks appeared to put new strains on the alliance of Socialists and Communists. But although the Communists openly oppose the job cuts, there was no indication they planned to walk out of the French cabinet, in which they held four positions.

Steelworkers in Longwy and other parts of Lorraine, where more than a third of the country's steelworkers live, held a one-day general strike Wednesday to protest the cuts. In Longwy, a town of 20,000 on the border of Belgium and Luxembourg, the government plan means that the Usinor-Rehau plant will be shut at the end of the year, resulting in the loss of 2,000 jobs.

About 100 masked demonstrators stormed into central Longwy late Wednesday and fought with riot police for several hours. The demonstrators threw stones, bottles and bolts, and police fired tear-gas grenades into the crowd.

The demonstrators also smashed windows in a local bank before calm was restored early Thursday morning. Later, another crowd burned a building owned by the steel factory about two miles from Longwy.

Overnight violence also was reported near the steel town of Fos, near the Mediterranean port of Marseille. Officials said about 50 protesters set several fires in the courtyard of a police station about 12 miles (19 kilometers) from Fos.

At a press conference Wednesday, Mr. Mitterrand, in a reference to repeated Communist criticism of the government's overall industrial policy, said it was time the situation was clarified. Most French commentators interpreted the remark as a veiled threat to expel the Communists from his cabinet.

There was no immediate reaction from the Communist Party's leader, Georges Marchais, who has called the plans to reform the steel industry a "tragic mistake." But Guy Herve, a member of the Politburo, said the party had no intention of leaving the government.

He reaffirmed the Communists' criticisms and "very strong reservations" about the government's industrial policy.

The presidential arguments have not convinced the workers," he added.

André Lajoinie, head of the Communist group in parliament, said the party would continue its efforts on behalf of those seeking a change in government strategy.

Statements from other Communist officials indicated that they would strongly support a march on Paris on April 13 against the plans for the steel industry.

Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, a Socialist, reflected Mr. Mitterrand's impatience with the Communists on Thursday, saying, "If a minister considers that in all conscience he cannot be in solidarity with the government, he can leave it. Nobody is obliged to be a minister."

The daily newspaper Le Monde said the alliance had become "an explosive cocktail."

Liberation, an independent leftist daily, said Mr. Mitterrand had placed the Communist leaders in an uncomfortable position.

"They learned in effect yesterday that they have been condemned," the paper said, "but neither the judgment nor the date of its execution was given to them."

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

Salvador Aid Survives U.S. Senate Debate

By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved aid to El Salvador, leaving President Ronald Reagan's compromise request for \$61.75 million in military aid virtually unchanged.

Democrats failed in a final effort Wednesday to unite on an amendment requiring congressional approval for the involvement of U.S. combat troops there.

The Senate then twice affirmed the administration's request for \$21 million to support rebels fighting the leftist government of Nicaragua.

First, it defeated, 61-30, an amendment to kill the request, and then it rejected, 47-43, an amendment that would have barred use of the money for "acts of sabotage or terrorism."

The Nicaragua votes came after Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, leader of the chamber's majority Republicans, read a letter from Mr. Reagan affirming that "no change has occurred" in administration policy and that the funds are intended only to pressure the Nicaraguan government into changing its behavior.

Mr. Reagan was quoted in The New York Times last week as saying the aid is designed to "topple" the Nicaraguan government.

The debate on Salvadoran aid, one of the most heated in months, ended with a 59-36 roll-call vote to table an amendment sponsored by Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a Vermont Democrat. Mr. Leahy described the measure as tantamount to the question, "Are you in favor of American armed forces fighting in El Salvador, or are you not?"

The amendment, produced after two days of private negotiations among Democrats hoping to heal their divisions, would have banned use of U.S. combat troops in El Salvador or its airspace without congressional consent, except to meet "a clear and present danger" of attack upon the United States or to protect or evacuate U.S. citizens.

Ten Democrats voted against the measure.

[On Thursday, the Senate rejected two more amendments to the aid bill, The Associated Press reported. Senators voted 50-44 to shelve a proposal by Senator James R. Saxton, Democrat of Tennessee, requiring congressional action before the military facilities could be made permanent and prohibiting their use for anything but exercises.

[The Senate also rejected, 51-44, an amendment by Senator Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, say-

U.S. to Submit Pact in Geneva To Ban Use of Toxic Arms

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, declaring that an increase in the use of chemical weapons had "serious implications for our own security," has announced that Vice President George Bush will submit in Geneva this month the draft of a proposed treaty to ban the production, possession and use of such weapons.

In an opening statement at a press conference Wednesday, however, Mr. Reagan asserted that the United States needed to have a "limited retaliatory capability of its own" in chemical weapons to deter what he said was a "massive arsenal" compiled by the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan said that "only an effective monitoring and verification package" could ensure compliance with the treaty, and that he would propose "bold and sound verification procedures" along with the treaty. He offered no details.

A senior Reagan administration official said, however, that the draft treaty would require "mandatory inspections" of chemical weapon production sites that have been declared to exist, as well as "a right to look at suspected undeclared production sites."

Soviet officials have said recently that there could be regular inspection of "declared" sites, but they are unlikely to accept a provision permitting "a right to look" at other possible locations.

On other foreign policy matters, Mr. Reagan said that his Middle East peace plan calling for negotiations between Israel and Jordan was still alive, despite the rejection of such talks by King Hussein of Jordan.

"That continues to be our plan," he said, "and I believe that King Hussein still feels and believes that he would have to be an important part, being a next-door neighbor to Israel, in bringing about such negotiations."

On Nicaragua, Mr. Reagan said that the United States had only one purpose in aiding rebels seeking to overthrow the government in Managua, and that was to prevent the

Sandinista government from siding with insurgent forces in El Salvador.

Emphasizing that this was the sole purpose, Mr. Reagan seemed to be distancing himself from comments he made last week, which have brought criticism in Congress, that the purpose was to get the Nicaraguan government to bring about greater "democratic rule" domestically.

Mr. Reagan's announcement on chemical weapons followed what administration officials had said

Tass accuses Reagan of a "propaganda play." Page 2.

was a sharp internal debate over how stringent the verification provisions should be.

Although there has been talk for months of Mr. Reagan submitting a draft treaty banning chemical weapons, administration officials said the announcement Wednesday was prompted by renewed attention on the problem because of reports of use of chemical weapons by Iraq against Iran.

In addition, Mr. Reagan repeated allegation Wednesday that "defenseless peoples" in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia had been subjected to chemical weapons by the Soviet Union and its allies. Moscow has denied the allegations.

Talks between Moscow and Washington about banning chemical weapons began in 1977 and ended in a stalemate in 1980 because of what the United States said was Soviet unwillingness to agree to verification measures.

The administration is now focusing its efforts to achieve a treaty at the United Nations Committee on Disarmament, a 40-nation forum that meets periodically in Geneva.

Mr. Reagan singled out the importance of the disarmament talks while expressing what he said was "deep personal regret" that Moscow had continued to bar a return to negotiations in Geneva on medium-range and strategic nuclear missiles.

Administration officials said there were no plans to ask Congress (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

In 'Notts,' U.K. Miners' Resistance to Militancy Runs Deep

By Bob Hagerry
International Herald Tribune

OLLERTON, England — "Support your union,"

Another car whisks through the gates of the coal mine in this Nottinghamshire village, the driver ignoring the shout from a striking picket.

Once again, the moderate men of Notts are frustrating the efforts of their more militant brethren from other parts of Britain to ignite a nationwide strike.

"If they ain't got a conscience, they ain't got one," Henry Richardson, secretary-general of the National Union of Mine Workers in Nottinghamshire, said this week as most of his men ignored a call to respect picket lines. On Thursday, the miner's representatives again voted against joining the coal strike, at least until a national ballot is held on the matter.

Mr. Richardson expected as much. On the eve of the vote, he told a reporter, "We shall be reviled not only tomorrow but throughout history."

History seems to be working against Mr. Richardson. In Yorkshire, Durham and Kent and in Scotland and South Wales, miners are striking against what

their leaders call the "butchery" of the industry and what the National Coal Board calls the inevitable pruning of a business losing the equivalent of several million dollars a day.

After four and a half weeks, the union has managed to close more than two-thirds of Britain's 176 mines. But the resisters, including most workers at the 25 mines in Nottinghamshire, are proving to be stubborn.

The strike has begun to nibble at British industry but not to bite. British Steel Corp. has halved production at its Scunthorpe, Lincolnshire, plant, and contractors there have laid off 161 workers.

Leaders of several transport unions have expressed determination to block coal shipments, but so far rank-and-file support has been spotty.

The electric power plants, which account for most of Britain's coal use, say their mounds will last about six months. The miners insist that the inventories are smaller, but they started the strike as winter was ending, the seasonal drop in coal burning.

Still, the proclamations of indifference by the coal users conceal anxieties. Foreign exchange dealers in recent days have cited the strike as one factor nudging

down the pound. British Steel has warned about long-term damage to its business if the strike drags on.

Some Britons fear a resurgence of the violence that left one miner dead in Ollerton last month. The dangers would multiply if the coal union succeeded in winning broad support from other unions, particularly if the government then called out troops to move coal, as many miners expect it would.

Ten years ago, a coal strike helped bring down the government of Edward Heath. In 1981, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher backed away from a confrontation with the miners over pit closures. This time, she seems less inclined to flinch.

Mrs. Thatcher's government is hardly preaching peace. On Wednesday, Norman Tebbit, the industry secretary, suggested that the coal industry eventually ought to be broken up for sale to private investors.

The man in charge of making the coal industry profitable — if not stable — is Ian MacGregor, appointed last year after he slumped down the still unprofitable British Steel. Mr. MacGregor said last month that the coal board plans to cut output 4 percent, involving the closure of around 20 pits and the loss of 30,000 jobs, about 10 percent of the total.

"Thanks for supporting MacGregor," an Ollerton striker shouted at a colleague this week. "Very kind of you. You'll be out of a job tomorrow, but not to worry."

Also provoking anger have been the swarms of police sent into the coalfields. Several policemen are stationed at each major intersection. They check cars and turn back miners from elsewhere who want to picket.

When a reporter turned up outside the Ollerton mine gate, he was turned away by a dozen policemen supervising two pickets. Miners arriving for work would be unable to distinguish the reporter from the pickets, one of the policemen explained. More than two pickets at the gate, he added, would be "intimidatory."

"It's getting to be like Russia and Poland, this is," said Jim Gillespie, 23, standing outside the Plough public house, across the road from the mine. Inside the Plough, some of the miners were talking history. In the general strike of 1926, they lamented, Notts men were among the first to return to work in large numbers.

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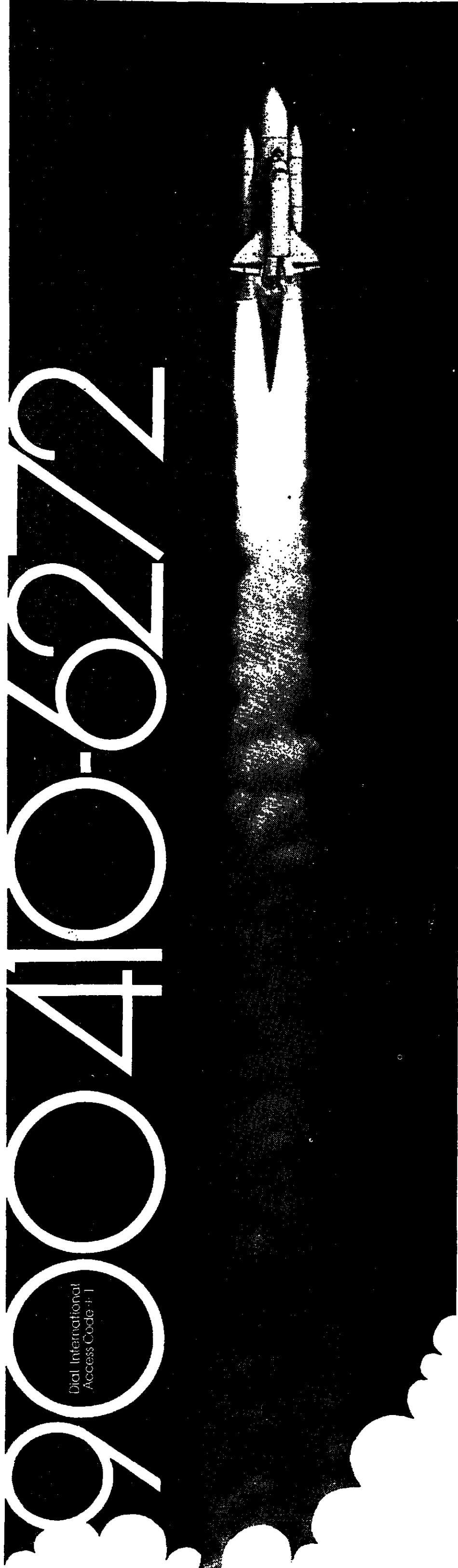
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A union picket, right, trying to persuade a miner to join the British coal miners' strike outside a Nottinghamshire pit.

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Dial A Space Walk

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ACTIVITIES
Apr. 6 9:00am EST Satellite Launch Apr. 7, Space Walks Apr. 8, 10
Apr. 12 6:12am EST

*Some long distance calls may be subject to last minute changes. Check before you call.



India Widens Detention Power In Sikh-Dominated Punjab

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
AMRITSAR, India — The government declared Thursday that anyone in the primarily Sikh state of Punjab may be detained for up to six months without trial or review, and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was urged to postpone a weekend visit to four Arab states because of continuing Sikh terrorism.

An ordinance proclaimed by President Zail Singh amended India's National Security Act of 1980, which says advisory boards headed by high court judges should be set up within three months after a person is detained to review the detention orders and to hear complaints by the detainee. The boards are now given up to six months to review detention orders made in Punjab.

The ordinance, announced in the lower house of Parliament by Home Minister P. C. Sethi, took immediate effect. It applies to Punjab and Chandigarh, the joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states. Sikh terrorism attacks in Punjab have taken at least 125 lives in the past two months, including that of V. N. Tiwari, a Hindu member of Parliament who was shot to death Tuesday in Chandigarh.

Militant Sikhs are demanding greater religious and political au-

tonomy in Punjab, where they form a majority of the population though they are a minority overall in Hindu-dominated India.

A little-known Sikh terrorist group, the Dishmish Regiment, which claimed responsibility for the Tiwari killing and two others, on Wednesday threatened more assassinations. It said in a letter to a newspaper that it would kill a politician a day until the government lifted a ban on a radical Sikh student organization.

The government said the ordinance was intended to protect Punjab's security and to prevent interference in the maintenance of public order, supplies and essential services.

Under the amended provisions, the maximum period of detention can be extended from one to two years if an advisory board approves it. The ordinance also lengthened to 10 days from 5 the length of time a person can be held without being told why.

Several opposition lawmakers criticized the ordinance as draconian and "a black law." They charged that the government was taking advantage of a legal technicality by proclaiming the ordinance when the upper house of Parliament was not in session.

In the latest attack blamed on

Sikh terrorists, a homemade bomb was thrown Wednesday night into a crowd outside Moga, about 60 miles (97 kilometers) southeast of Amritsar, the Sikh holy city. Five persons were seriously injured in the attack, police said.

Earlier Wednesday, police fought demonstrators during a strike called to protest the killings in Punjab. About 300 people were arrested.

The Times of India joined opposition legislators Thursday in asking Mrs. Gandhi to postpone her weeklong trip to Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya, scheduled to begin Saturday.

If her government has recognized the Punjab situation to be critical enough to warrant drastic measures, can she afford to be away from the country for even a day? The influential daily asked in an editorial that called the situation desperate. "The trip will appear to be an exercise in escapism."

Mrs. Gandhi, who chairs the nonaligned movement, is to visit the four states to discuss the situation in Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq war and possibilities for achieving peace in the Middle East. Her government had no immediate comment on the calls to postpone the trip.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)

U.S. Planning Arms Pact on Chemicals

(Continued from Page 1)

this year for funds to produce chemical weapons, despite Mr. Reagan's defense of their production as a deterrent. There is a request, however, for funds to continue the existing stockpile and what an administration official said was the "preparation" for possible further production.

The administration has sought unsuccessfully for three years to obtain funds from Congress to produce chemical weapons, each time making the argument Mr. Reagan made Wednesday night that "you've got to have something to bargain with" when facing the Soviet Union.

Mr. Reagan was asked repeatedly why he was seeking a total ban on chemical weapons, despite the verification problems, at a time when his administration has concluded that verification difficulties had rendered it impossible for now to enter into a treaty banning anti-satellite weapons in space.

He said the United States was "very willing to enter into a treaty" on such weapons in space, but he said "we are still in the stage of studying such a thing." He said that "it so far seems almost impossible to verify such a weapon, if not actually impossible" and that "we have to face the reality that before we can place any confidence in such a treaty," the United States had to be confident in verification procedures.

For some time, the Reagan administration has had a two-pronged policy on chemical weapons: seeking a treaty to ban them worldwide and seeking funds from Congress to produce them.

In January, Secretary of State George P. Shultz announced that the United States would soon offer a draft treaty in Geneva for "the complete and verifiable elimination" of such weapons.

The main problem holding up the presentation of the treaty was the debate within the administration about verification measures.

The Geneva Protocol of 1925, which the United States signed, prohibits the use of poisonous gases and biological methods in warfare. Possession of biological weapons was outlawed by the Biological Weapons Convention of 1972.

The 1925 accord bans the first use of chemical and biological weapons, but not their possession.

Grenada Report Criticizes U.S.

United Press International

LONDON — A parliamentary committee said Thursday that the United States withheld information from Britain about the U.S. invasion of Grenada last year and accused the British government of "reacting passively" to the Caribbean crisis.

A report by the Foreign Affairs Committee concluded that "it was not the intention of the United States that the U.K. should be actively involved in the military intervention of Grenada and that the timing, nature and extent of the information provided to the U.K. by the U.S. were consistent with that position."

The report, based on information gathered by six members of Parliament who visited Grenada, Trinidad and Barbados in January, said that the British government was not made fully aware of U.S. intentions until the evening before Oct. 25. It said British inaction in the crisis led to a widespread belief that Britain had "failed its friends."

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A man identified by Thailand as a Vietnamese soldier was shown to reporters Thursday near the Cambodian border.

Vietnamese Prisoner Shown On Thai-Cambodian Border

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

SAMRONG KIET, Thailand — Blindfolded and with his hands manacled behind his back, the small, shabbily dressed prisoner identified as a Vietnamese soldier was brought by Thai troops to an army checkpoint just south of this northeastern Thai village and shown to reporters.

Sporadic artillery fire boomed faintly in the distance, and Thai Army jeeps and trucks occasionally drove past the roadblock.

Later, an ambulance sped up the road from the Thai-Cambodian border about 13 miles (21 kilometers) to the south carrying two Thai soldiers injured by a land mine. A spotter plane flew high overhead, apparently to help direct fire at Vietnamese positions.

Those were the meager highlights of a trip Monday and Tuesday organized by the Thai military to the restricted border area about 350 miles northeast of Bangkok. There, Vietnamese troops from Cambodia were reported to have crossed into Thailand in pursuit of Cambodian guerrillas last week

and to have engaged Thai forces in heavy fighting.

Despite Thai claims to have captured as many as 47 Vietnamese, destroyed two tanks and killed more than 30 of Hanoi's troops, all on Thai territory, the army did not make good on pledges to produce the evidence.

Vietnam has denied the Thai charges that its troops crossed into Thailand. Instead, Hanoi accused the Thais of repeatedly shelling Cambodia and giving the guerrillas sanctuary on Thai soil.

China has backed the Thai charges, apparently judging the situation serious enough to issue a stiff warning of its own against Vietnamese incursions across the Thai-Cambodian border.

Chinese artillery Monday pounded Vietnamese positions along a 190-mile stretch of the Chinese-Vietnamese border in what Beijing said was retaliation for "armed provocations" across the frontier by Hanoi. However, Western diplomats in Bangkok said the artillery barrage was probably related to Vietnam's attacks on the Chinese-backed guerrillas.

Tass Accuses Reagan Of 'Propaganda Ploy'

Reuters

MOSCOW — The official Soviet news agency Tass on Thursday dismissed President Ronald Reagan's call for a treaty banning chemical weapons as a "propaganda ploy."

It said the proposal was deliberately hedged with unacceptable conditions.

The Tass report from Washington said "the president's words showed extremely clearly that this new 'initiative' of Washington is no more than a propaganda trick which the White House intends to use to cover up and justify its program for an accelerated buildup in its arsenal of chemical weapons."

The Tass report was the first Soviet reaction and appeared primarily in opposition to Mr. Reagan's proposals on verification measures.

"Reagan made clear that his administration in fact intended to block any agreement in this sphere by proposing methods of 'control' and 'verification' designed to be unacceptable," the report said.

A senior White House official said in a briefing Wednesday night that the new control measures en-

visaged by the U.S. would "obviously" include some intrusive measures that Moscow had declined to accept in the past.

The Tass report said Mr. Reagan had showed his real intention by declaring he would press for implementation of a large-scale chemical weapons program that the Soviet agency said he tried to disguise as a limited retaliatory capacity.

Tass said foreign observers had calculated that the United States had the world's largest chemical weapons arsenal of 150,000 tons deployed in more than three million shells, bombs and other munitions.

Western diplomats in London said that the proposed treaty was needed because present restrictions have failed to stop the spread of chemical weapons, but they said the new pact would be hard to negotiate.

Two other factors working against the success of a new Geneva pact are the effectiveness of chemical weapons and the ease with which developing nations can acquire them, Western experts said.

Alistair Hay, a British chemical pathologist who recently examined Iranian gas attack victims, said the military message of the Gulf war was that gas can be effectively used to flush unprotected troops out of trenches and break up mass attacks — would not be lost on other governments.

WORLD BRIEFS

Britain Warns It Might Quit UNESCO

PARIS (UPI) — Britain has informed UNESCO that it will follow the United States in withdrawing from the organization unless "significant" signs of change appear by the end of the year, particularly in its news media program, the British delegation announced Thursday.

John Gordon, a British delegate, said he delivered a letter Tuesday proposing specific changes to Amadou Mahtar M'bow, the director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Mr. Gordon said at a press conference that Britain opposed "dangerous tendencies among certain member countries which are trying to impose nondemocratic values on the so-called communications program."

The United States announced in December that it would leave the organization at the end of 1984 unless changes were made. Mr. Gordon emphasized that Britain's action "was not influenced by actions or attitudes of other countries."

Moscow Rejects Air-Traffic Protests

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Soviet Union has rejected as "unjustified" protests by the United States, France and Britain that Soviet military air exercises are taking too large a share of the air corridors leading to and from West Berlin, a senior State Department official said Wednesday.

The official, who spoke on condition that he not be identified, made clear that the United States did not believe a recent increase in Soviet requests to use the Berlin air corridors represented any new political pressure on the former German capital.

Rather, he said it had become a case of "too many planes in too little air space." Nonetheless, he said that because of such historic incidents as the Soviet Berlin Blockade of 1948-49 and the resulting U.S. airlift, the United States presses the Russians "whenever we see things getting a little out of kilter."

Admiral Says Exercise Was Misganged

WILHELMSHAVEN, West Germany (AP) — The supreme allied naval commander, Admiral Wesley L. McDonald, blamed "communications problems" among Western navies and "equipment deficiencies" in some units not subordinate to NATO for the failure to properly gauge a Soviet exercise in the North Atlantic.

Officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the U.S. defense minister, Caspar W. Weinberger, said Wednesday that the Soviet exercise had not come as a surprise. Headed by the nuclear-powered cruiser Kirov, more than 200 Soviet vessels steamed into the Norwegian Sea during a 36-hour period last weekend, starting Western intelligence with the speed at which vessels were sent from ports on the Kola Peninsula.

Admiral McDonald, speaking at a press conference in this North Sea port, warned that "the day will come when NATO will not and cannot exercise any more control" over the North Atlantic if steps are not taken to upgrade Western naval defenses in the region.

Lebanese Envoys Hold Talks in Syria

BEIRUT (UPI) — Two envoys of President Amin Gemayel held talks Thursday with Syrian officials in Damascus on ways of consolidating the Lebanese cease-fire.

In Beirut, three people, including a 9-year-old girl, were wounded by sniper fire. Reports from southern Lebanon said an explosion ripped through the center of the port city of Sidon, injuring at least six civilians, and Muslim guerrillas killed two Israeli soldiers in a rocket attack.

Officials in Damascus said that Mr. Gemayel's emissaries met with Vice President Abdel-Halim Khaddam, apparently to arrange a summit meeting between the Lebanese leader and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria. Damascus radio said, meanwhile, that the Lebanese and Syrian leaders had talked by phone on Wednesday. Among the topics they are expected to discuss at their summit is the formation of a coalition government in Lebanon.

OAS Orders Inquiry on Ex-Official

WASHINGTON (WP) — The Organization of American States has voted to investigate the actions of its former secretary-general, Alejandro Orfila of Argentina, who began working for the Washington public relations firm of Gray and Co. three months before his nine-year term at the OAS ended Saturday.

The investigation, which will also cover Mr. Orfila's failure to file a required financial disclosure statement, was unanimously endorsed by the 31-member permanent council during a meeting Wednesday dominated by denunciations of Mr. Orfila's actions. Mr. Orfila said Wednesday he would cooperate with the investigation.

He registered with the Justice Department Feb. 1 as a foreign agent of Haiti, an OAS member, as well as of Turkey and seven other Gray clients.

For the Record

A court in Katowice, Poland, postponed the trial of two activists indefinitely Thursday because of their ill health and was expected to make a similar decision in the case of a third, a son of one of the activists said. The three were arrested in December for trying to put up a plaque at a mine near Katowice in memory of 11 miners killed by police.

Turkey's military headquarters announced that 290 leftist military prisoners in Ankara's Mamak military jail ended their seven-week-old hunger strike Thursday. (AP)

The opposition Labor Party in Israel unanimously chose the party chairman, Shimon Peres, on Thursday as its candidate for prime minister in the July 23 general elections. Another potential challenger, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy, dropped out of the race, as did former President Yitzhak Navon. (UPI)

Greek police said Thursday that a U.S. Army sergeant wounded this week by masked gunmen was shot with the same weapon used in two assassinations of U.S. officials in Greece. An official said the bullets came from the same .45-caliber pistol used in the killings of a CIA station chief in December 1975 and a U.S. Navy captain in November. (AP)

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey said Thursday night that a hijacker who forced a Saudi airliner with 276 passengers to fly to Istanbul had been captured "without loss of blood or property." The semi-official Anatolian News Agency said the captured man was a Syrian. The plane was on a flight between Jeddah and Damascus. (Reuters)

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian of China held the first collective talks between China and European Community ministers in Paris on Thursday, hoping to further increase trade between Beijing and the community. The EC is China's main export market after Japan. (UPI)

A local court in Bologna on Thursday sentenced four rightist terrorists to life imprisonment for the 1980 murder of Mario Amato, a Rome prosecutor. (AP)

The United States vetoed a Nicaraguan resolution in the UN Security Council that sought to condemn the mining of Nicaragua's ports and indirectly accused Washington of military interference in Central America. Britain abstained and the other 13 members of the Security Council voted in favor.

Correction

The French franc closed in Paris Wednesday at 8.064 to the dollar. The figure in the currency table in Thursday's editions was incorrect.

In 'Notts,' Miners' Resistance To Militancy in U.K. Is Deep

(Continued from Page 1)

wood Forest, lives a man who has written books on the subject. According to Alan Griffin, a former coal board executive and now a professor at Nottingham University, the moderate "ethos" of the Notts miners traces back to the last century. The mines had the "best, most profitable, most easily worked coal in Britain." The mine owners were paternalistic. The miners were willing to negotiate.

Professor Griffin said he also thinks it is important that the homes of the Notts miners are scattered rather than concentrated in an enclave, as in many British mining areas, where miners grow "isolated, suspicious and clammy."

More recently, other moderating influences have taken hold. Instead of serving as a landlord, the coal board in recent years has begun selling much of its housing to min-

ers. Those with a mortgage to pay are less apt to strike.

Many older miners shun the strike because they hope for the big payments available to those who retire early. Perhaps most divisive is the incentive plan, which gives bonus payments to miners at the most productive mines. These miners, a large share of them in Notts, tend to become less militant.

"The incentive scheme has split miners right down the middle," said Nick Case, who was sitting in the Plough with half a pint of beer. Mr. Case's girlfriend thinks the strike is hopeless and wants him back at work. "We're not talking much," he said.

For his part, Mr. Case said he might move away from Ollerton if the Notts men refuse to strike. "I'm afraid if we lose this one," he said, "we're down."

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Reagan Says Congress Should Curtail Role in Making of Foreign Policy

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, criticizing what he sees as congressional interference in foreign policy, has blamed congressional opponents for the failure of U.S. policy in Lebanon and has challenged the constitutionality of the 1973 War Powers Act.

"In the last 10 years, the Congress has imposed 150 restrictions

on the president's power in international diplomacy," Mr. Reagan said at a press conference Wednesday.

"I think that the constitution made it pretty plain way back in the beginning as to how diplomacy was to be conducted," he said. "I just don't think a committee of 535 individuals, no matter how well intentioned, can offer what is needed in actions of this kind."

Mr. Reagan's attack on congressional activity in foreign affairs was one of the strongest assertions of a theme heard with growing frequency from administration aides.

"They must take a responsibility," Mr. Reagan said in comments on what he regards as the role of Congress in forcing the withdrawal of U.S. Marines from Beirut and thus setting the stage for the collapse of U.S. initiatives in Lebanon.

"When you're engaged in this kind of a diplomatic attempt," Mr. Reagan said, "and you have forces there, and there is an effort made to oust them, a debate as public as was conducted here, raging with the Congress demanding, 'Oh, bring our men home, take them away,' all this can do is stimulate the terrorists, and urge them on to further attacks because they see a further possibility of success in getting the force out which is keeping them from having their way."

In his second press conference of this election year, Mr. Reagan did not confine his criticisms of Congress to foreign policy.

In remarks clearly aimed at congressional critics, he said that officials of his administration had been victims of "guilt by accusation."

Although the White House said before the press conference that Mr. Reagan would not comment on the case of Edwin Meese 3d, the presidential counselor whose nomi-

nation as attorney general has been delayed while an independent counsel investigates questions about his financial affairs, the president appeared to be defending Mr. Meese and others in his administration who have come under similar fire.

He vowed to remove from office anyone "who does not have the highest integrity" but rejected charges that some administration officials, including Mr. Meese, have been guilty of "sleazy" conduct.

Mr. Reagan said: "I'm not going to take any action that is based on accusation without proof, and I'm not going to take any action in any case for political expediency."

Reminded that more than a dozen administration officials have left office under a cloud of allegations that Democrats have referred to as "the sleaze factor," Mr. Reagan said:

"In the first place, I reject the use of the word sleaze, and I don't think that it fits any situation that we have here."

He added: "I believe the halls of government are as sacred as our temples of worship, and nothing but the highest integrity is required of those who serve in government."

At the same time, he said, "I also respect very much something that is very typically American, and that is, you're innocent until proven guilty, and we are having an awful lot, and have for the past several years, of guilt by accusation."

As Mr. Reagan did last night, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has argued in recent weeks that Congress is primarily to blame in Lebanon on the ground that its invocation of the War Powers Act as a lever to force the marines out of Beirut encouraged Syria and Lebanese radicals to believe that the United States would eventually abandon its commitment to the Lebanese government.

The War Powers Act, passed as the United States was winding down its involvement in the Vietnam War in 1973, prohibits a president from sending troops into combat overseas for more than 90 days without specific approval from Congress.

Asked about the fact that U.S. involvement in Vietnam occurred before the War Powers Act existed, Mr. Reagan turned the question around by saying that he had always believed that war should have been declared then.

"This is a time for me to say I told you so," Mr. Reagan said. "For a long time, even before I became governor, I was saying that the war in Vietnam had reached a state in which we should press for a

declaration of war and called it a war," Mr. Reagan became governor of California in 1967.

■ **Reagan Attacks Sexism**
Mr. Reagan said he believes that sex discrimination is as evil as racial or religious intolerance and promised that the Justice Department will press the fight for equal rights, United Press International reported.

In an address prepared for delivery at a luncheon of the Women's Business Owners of New York, Mr. Reagan said his economic policies were helping women at all levels.

"Economic growth will provide more opportunities for women than if all the promises made in the history of Washington, D.C., were enacted into law," he said.

"I've been frustrated by the perception that has been created about my supposed lack of interest in the welfare of women," Mr. Reagan said.

Candidates Draw Lessons From N.Y. for Pennsylvania Primary

By Phil Gailey
New York Times Service
PHILADELPHIA — The three Democratic presidential candidates are tailoring their campaigns in Pennsylvania to the lessons of New York and the demographics of the economically distressed state.

Both factors appeared to be

shaping the tone and substance of the campaign for political advantage and for delegates in Pennsylvania, where the candidates' own polls show former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator Gary Hart of Colorado running even, with the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson in third place.

The candidates were analyzing the results of the New York primary,

which Mr. Mondale won Tuesday by an impressive margin, and considering the implications for Pennsylvania, where voters will determine the allocation of 172 national convention delegates in next Tuesday's primary.

Mr. Mondale, according to his campaign aides, will keep up his attacks on Mr. Hart's record and political character. A new feature

of the Mondale strategy, they added, would be to suggest to the state's blue-collar voters that Mr. Hart's "new ideas" favor technology over workers, or, as one Mondale aide put it, "robots over people."

The Colorado senator, the candidate for whom Pennsylvania holds the highest stakes, said he would ignore his opponent's attacks and try to get his campaign back to the general themes that he believes are his most effective weapon against Mr. Mondale.

While Mr. Hart's advisers are designing new television commercials for Pennsylvania, his campaign is running some old ones that feature the candidate talking about "new ideas" and "leadership for the future." Aides said Mr. Hart was determined not to repeat a major mistake of his New York campaign by allowing Mr. Mondale to set the terms of the debate.

Mr. Jackson, who came close to nudging Mr. Hart out of second place in New York, is primarily concentrating his efforts on Philadelphia's large black voting population, which is torn between Mr. Jackson's candidacy and its pride in the city's first black mayor, W. Wilson Goode, who is backing Mr. Mondale.

The tangle of the Pennsylvania campaign was expected to come into focus at a candidates' debate Thursday in Pittsburgh. The event, sponsored by the League of Women Voters, was to be carried live on public television stations.

On paper at least, Pennsylvania appears ready-made for Mr. Mondale's brand of traditional Democratic politics. The state's unemployment rate is nearly 10 percent, about 2 percentage points above the national average, and it is even higher in some areas of the state. Its major industries, steel and coal, are in decline. The state has a rich ethnic mix, a sizable minority vote and a larger proportion of elderly

U.S. Drive Is Begun to Block Tax

WASHINGTON — U.S. companies with foreign operations have opened a campaign against a proposal in Congress to resume collecting taxes on Americans abroad who earn less than \$80,000 a year.

The proposal would start taxing Americans overseas who earn more than \$30,000 a year. The limit was raised to \$80,000 in 1981.

J. Philip Hinson, director of Middle East affairs for the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, estimated that as many as 500,000 Americans would be affected by the proposal, especially in the Middle East and other areas where governments collect little or no income tax from foreigners. Americans working in countries that do tax foreigners would be less affected.

"The modest revenue gains claimed by the proponents of this measure come nowhere close to balancing the potential loss of foreign contracts and related American jobs, both overseas and at home, in support of foreign sales," said a statement issued by Michael A. Samuels, international vice president of the chamber.

Original Reagan Budget Rejected by House, 401-1

WASHINGTON — The Democratic-controlled House has rejected, 401-1, President Ronald Reagan's original 1984 budget as it began working its way through eight plans for reducing deficits by at least \$182 billion.

Mr. Reagan has endorsed an alternative to his original budget. But the Democrats recalled that the president berated Congress in 1982 and 1983 for not considering his original proposal and they put it to a roll-call vote Wednesday.



Arthur F. Goode 3d speaking to reporters several hours before he was executed at the Florida State Prison.

Murderers Are Executed In Florida and Louisiana

NEW YORK — The killer of a boy in Florida and the murderer of two Louisiana teen-agers were electrocuted Thursday morning.

In Florida, Arthur F. Goode 3d, 30, was put to death at the Florida State Prison near Starke. He had been sentenced for the slaying in 1976 of a 9-year-old Florida boy; during his trial he testified that he had performed sexual acts on the child. He boasted about his crime and shortly before his execution expressed regret that he would no longer be able to have sexual relations with boys.

At the Louisiana State Prison in Angola, Elmo Patrick Sonnier, 35, died in the electric chair as the fathers of both of his teen-age victims watched.

Mr. Sonnier insisted that it was his younger brother and not he who had shot a 16-year-old boy and an 18-year-old woman after abducting them from a lovers' lane in 1977.

The younger brother, Eddie Sonnier, 27, was convicted of murder and sentenced to death in the slayings, but the sentence was reduced to life in prison when the courts ruled he had only held a flashlight for Elmo Sonnier. Eddie Sonnier later testified that he had pulled the trigger, but the jury did not believe him.

Governor Edwin Edwards of Louisiana and five courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court, all rejected last-minute appeals for clemency.

Nixon and the 'Crime of the Century'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Former President Richard M. Nixon says that the attempts he and his colleagues made to cover their tracks in the Watergate case turned a simple misdemeanor into "the crime of the century" and was "stupidity at its very highest."

In interviews to be broadcast Sunday on CBS television, Mr. Nixon also said that he considered giving clemency to the Watergate burglars in an effort to keep them from implicating White House officials. Mr. Nixon, who resigned in August 1974 over the scandal, has taped 38 hours of reminiscing interviews.

Looking back at the way the Watergate situation unfolded, Mr. Nixon said, "The way we handled it, and we're responsible for it, the way we handled it took what was basically a misdemeanor — a break-in in which nobody was hurt — and made it the crime of the century."

"Whatever the stupidity of Watergate, the original break-in, or attempt to break-in, I should say, which failed, was...exceeded by our reaction to it. It was stupidity at its very highest."

Mr. Nixon also said that "bad advice from well-intentioned lawyers" kept him from destroying the White House tapes that led to his

resignation. He said they "had sort of the cockeyed notion that I would be destroying evidence."

The Supreme Court decided that Mr. Nixon would have to surrender the tapes to the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski.

Among those he gave up was the June 23, 1972, tape that became known as "the smoking gun" because it revealed that Mr. Nixon, early after the break-in at Democratic headquarters in the Watergate office building, plotted with his aides about using the Central Intelligence Agency to divert the investigation and cover up White House involvement.

(UPI, AP)

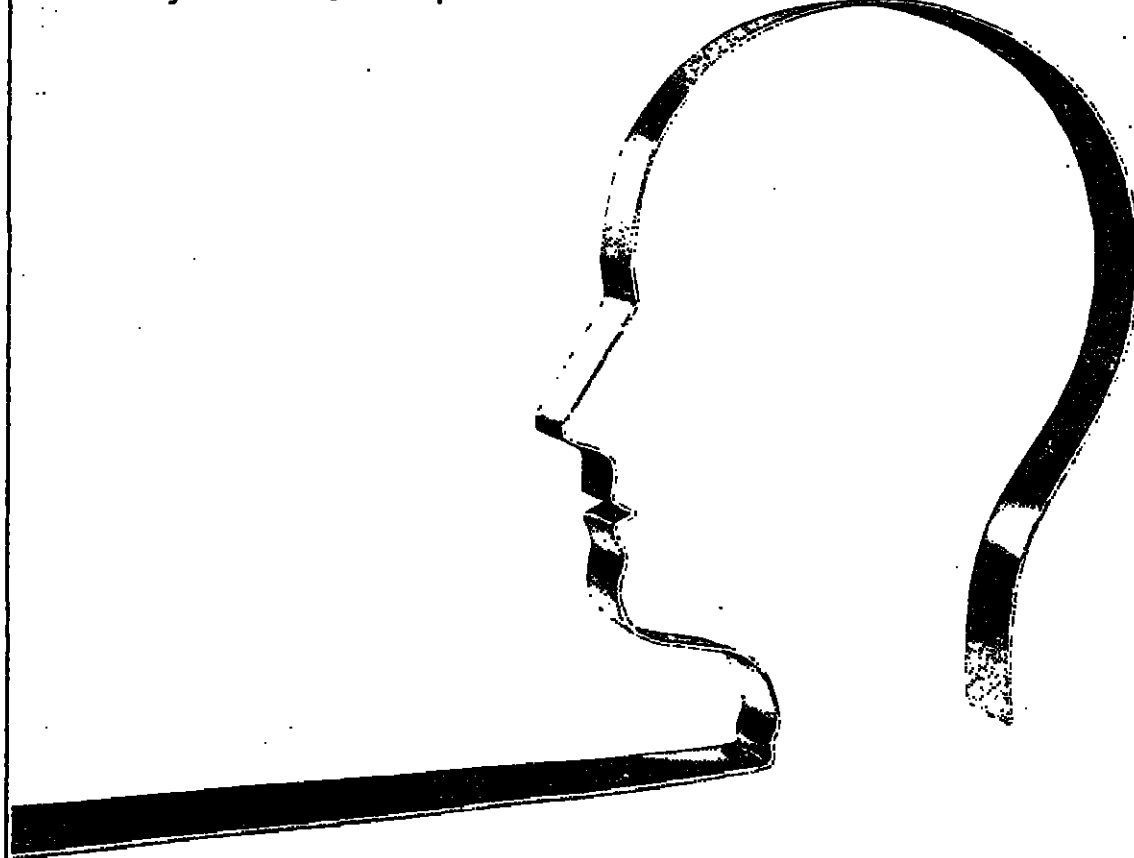
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Air Force Officer to Head Honduras Armed Forces

By Lydia Chavez
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The Honduran Congress has elected the head of the air force to replace General Gustavo Alvarez Martínez, who was removed Saturday as commander of the armed forces.

Congressmen on Wednesday chose General Walter López Reyes as the new commander by a vote of 78 in favor and 1 abstention.

The general, who is to serve until 1987, is said to favor close ties with the United States despite reported unhappiness over the presence in Honduras of a U.S. military center that is used to train Salvadoran soldiers.

U.S. officials said they were pleased by the selection of General López, who has studied in the United States and has close ties to U.S. military officers in Honduras.

General López, 43, was the first-choice candidate in the list of three

submitted to Congress by the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, a group of 35 military officers.

The vote was held at the Congressional Building, which was surrounded by soldiers and armored personnel carriers.

General López, along with the two other men who were candidates for the top post, was instrumental in removing General Alvarez and four other top military officials. General Alvarez sent into exile in Costa Rica on Saturday.

The election of General López, who is known as "a team player," is viewed by officers as a move to return to the tradition of making decisions by consensus through the Supreme Council.

General Alvarez had reportedly told unit commanders that there would be a restructuring of the

army in June and indicated that General López would be replaced as air force chief, according to Honduran officials.

The restructuring and a dissatisfaction with General Alvarez's failure to make decisions by consensus led to his downfall, Honduran officials said.

Although U.S. officials have characterized the general's dismissal as a "strengthening of the democratic process," constitutional procedures were apparently ignored in his removal.

An Honduran government official with close ties to the army said General López would continue the branch's good relationship with the United States.

However, he said, General López and other officers were bothered by the U.S. training center. "No one likes the training of Salvadoran sol-

diers on Honduran territory," the official said.

Honduras and El Salvador are still engaged in negotiations to resolve territorial disputes that arose after a brief war in 1969.

The official added, however, that there was "great" pressure from U.S. officials to have the training center and that for that reason General López might not be able to do anything about it.

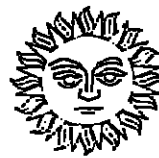
A U.S. official said the general could be expected to "drive a harder bargain" for the Hondurans with regard to the operation of the center.

Apart from General López's unhappiness with the training center, he is expected to continue the military's close ties to the United States, and to support joint maneuvers that began in Honduras on Sunday.



BLACKOUT AT BBC — The British Broadcasting Corp. canceled its BBC1 television programs on Thursday when workers went on a one-day strike in support of 600 scenery workers dismissed in a dispute last week.

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Alfonsín to Cut Back Nuclear Budget While Still Refusing Outside Controls

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — The government of President Raúl Alfonsín has announced large cuts in funding for Argentina's advanced nuclear industry and indicated continuing unwillingness to accept international controls on nuclear development.

The budget cuts, reported to a congressional committee on Tuesday, represented the first firm decision on nuclear projects by the new Argentine administration. They suggest that Mr. Alfonsín intends to continue Argentina's current nuclear program while scaling down and delaying the ambitious plans of the military government he replaced.

Alberto Constantini, the new president of the National Atomic Energy Commission, reported that the government intended to cut the nuclear program's budget relative

to the overall national product by nearly 30 percent this year.

That meant that completion of Argentina's third nuclear power plant and a heavy-water factory would be delayed by about a year, he said.

Mr. Constantini's announcement came amid government efforts to complete plans for curtailing the overall budget deficit. The reductions are considered essential to winning approval of new foreign loans from the International Monetary Fund and banks.

At the same time, Mr. Alfonsín indicated Wednesday he intended to continue Argentine resistance to international nuclear safeguards. He sidestepped an appeal by President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico that the government pledge to ratify the Treaty of Tlatelolco, which bans nuclear arms from Latin America.

With two operating nuclear plants and a recently completed facility for the enrichment of urani-

um, Argentina has the most advanced nuclear program in Latin America. Experts have said it has the capacity to produce a nuclear weapon in two or three years.

Mr. Alfonsín's government has repeatedly renounced the objective of making a weapon, but Wednesday, in a joint communiqué by the two presidents, Argentine officials agreed only to say that they supported the general objectives of the Tlatelolco accord. Argentina has signed the treaty but never ratified it because it objects to its safeguard provisions.

Mr. Alfonsín has already announced that he will continue the policy of previous governments by refusing to sign the 1967 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. That position was confirmed Tuesday in a speech by Argentina's delegate to the long-running United Nations Disarmament Conference in Geneva, who called the accord "highly unsatisfactory."

Radioactive Table Legs In U.S. Are Recovered

By Robert A. Rosenblatt
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Radioactive steel pedestals for restaurant tables have been recovered from 33 states without any signs of injury to residents in the United States, although five persons in Mexico received massive doses of radiation

before the contaminated steel was shipped to the United States, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission has been told.

The radiation came from the cobalt canister of a cancer-treatment machine in Juarez, Mexico, that was broken apart in November and sold as scrap. With the canister gouged open, tiny specks of cobalt became embedded in the steel scrap, which was converted into reinforcing rods and table pedestals for shipment to the United States.

Four workers at the Juarez junkyard and a woman living on the street where the junkyard truck was parked are being treated for severe radiation sickness, staff members of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission told a commission meeting.

Commission officials say they believe that virtually all the contaminated steel products have been detected and collected for shipment back to Mexico.

Reinforcing bars contaminated with radioactivity have been recovered from Arizona, Texas, New Mexico and Colorado. However, a small amount of steel had been used in building some homes in Phoenix, Arizona. The foundation of one house was torn apart to recover the steel, but the other homes were left untouched because the concrete in the foundations provided adequate shielding against radiation, James Partlow of the commission's Office of Inspection and Enforcement said.

The steel for table castings — the pedestals of large dining tables for restaurants and institutions — was more widely distributed, going to customers in 40 states.

The contaminated table steel was recovered from 33 states without any detection of dangerous levels of radioactivity, according to the commission staff. Some of the tables were found in an Illinois hotel that was being renovated, but there was no threat from radiation, according to Mr. Partlow. The final pickup of steel has not yet been finished in Colorado, Texas, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Florida, Oklahoma and North Carolina.

Only the accidental discovery of the steel in January, before the tables were widely sold and distributed, enabled the commission to recover the contaminated products quickly, Mr. Partlow said.

In January, a truck carrying some of the contaminated steel entered the wrong gate at the Los Alamos nuclear research laboratory, touching off a radiation monitoring device.

Oleg Antonov, 78, Soviet Aircraft Designer, Is Dead

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Oleg K. Antonov, 78, the pioneer aircraft designer who built the AN series of passenger and cargo planes, died Wednesday after "a long illness," Tass said Thursday.

Born in 1906 in the town of Troitsy near Moscow, Mr. Antonov built his first glider in 1923. By 1936, after studying aviation design in Leningrad, he headed a plant for producing military aircraft. Under his direction, the plant produced 60 designs and built 400 planes.

Other deaths: Howard R. Cottam, 73, a retired Foreign Service officer and ambassador to Kuwait who later represented North America in the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization, of cancer April 2 at the National Institutes of Health, Washington.

Joseph Carter, 70, a newspaperman and freelance writer whose books included "The Raging Bull," which he wrote with Jake LaMotta, and "Nothing to Kick About," which he wrote with Pete Gogolak, a placekicker in the National Football League, of cardiac arrest and cancer on April 1 in Bethesda, Maryland.

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6-4-84

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Big One for Mondale

Chalk up a big one for Walter Mondale. Why did he win such a handsome victory in New York? The standard explanations look at endorsements. Governor Mario Cuomo ostentatiously ran Mr. Mondale's campaign and helped him with Italian-Americans. Mayor Edward Koch helped assure Jewish voters that Mr. Mondale was better on Israel; for once the unions delivered. But the polls suggest that the choice was not made automatically.

There is something to the Hart camp's grousing about negative campaigning. Mr. Mondale defined himself as the opposite of Gary Hart on the Chrysler loan and the oil import fee, described as a \$600-a-year tax on the middle class. He won in large part because he established himself as the more "surefooted" candidate — the implication being that Mr. Hart is not steady enough for the presidency. One Mondale ad asks you would want answering the red phone in the Oval Office; Mr. Mondale, it says, will know what he's doing. "And that's the difference between Gary Hart and Walter Mondale."

Jesse Jackson also won a sizable vote. The argument that a Jackson vote is wasted cut not at all. His supporters may not know the effect that their continued outpouring of support will have on national politics this year or on state and local politics in the years after, but it is hard to avoid the conclusion that politics in New York and many other places will be significantly changed by the Jackson candidacy.

For Gary Hart the results were disappointing. He argues that New York was never his state and that he started off behind. But his chances for the presidency depend on extending the base of his support, as he did in Connecticut. In New York he seemed to be playing the old politics he has often spurned — promising to move the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem and praising Grumman Corporation, the Long Island defense contractor. Rather than focus attention on his "new ideas," Mr. Hart spent nearly half his ad budget on the "burning fuse" ad, which argued for withdrawal of all U.S. combat troops from Central America by asking "Remember Vietnam?" This evocation of a 16-year-old issue failed to produce many votes even in a primary electorate that has traditionally been more dovish than those in many states that vote next.

The most important of these, with a primary next Tuesday, is Pennsylvania. There Mr. Mondale has the support of organizations that have not delivered in primaries in the past. Mr. Hart faces an electorate unlike most of those he has won. Mr. Jackson faces in Philadelphia Mayor Wilson Goode, a very popular black politician who has kept his distance from him before and is a strong Mondale supporter now. Hold on to the seat rails: The roller coaster may be about to lurch forward again.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Anti-Pollution Research

Americans are currently spending about \$60 billion a year on pollution control and abatement, counting public and private outlays together. Simply as a measure of size, that is roughly equal to the output of the automobile industry in a mediocre year, or to the total annual cost of all government employees' retirement benefits. But the interesting point about the spending on pollution control is that it seems to be declining from the level that it reached at the end of the 1970s.

Real spending, adjusted for inflation, reached a peak in 1979 after nearly a decade of very rapid growth; in 1980 and 1981 it dropped slightly, and in 1982 the drop accelerated. It is clear that America has come to a long pause for reconsideration in the great campaign against environmental pollution.

The issue is not whether clean air and water are worth the money; the political consensus on that remains remarkably strong, as the Reagan administration discovered to its great surprise when it tried to push Congress into relaxing the Clean Air Act. The real questions

are whether the current regulations spend this money in a rational relationship to the benefits it buys. For example, it is now pretty clear that smoke from coal-fired electric generators is a substantially greater danger to public health than the exhaust from automobiles. It is wise, then, for society to spend several times as much money to control automobile pollution as it does to control pollution by power plants?

A striking characteristic of these accounts is the extremely modest amounts of money going into research and development. Public and private spending on research in this field have been dropping for several years. (Most of this money, incidentally, is being spent by private industry, not by the government.) The federal effort has been cut back repeatedly by both the present president and his predecessor. In an enterprise that runs to \$60 billion a year and is afflicted by deep scientific questions about what works best, would you not think that 3 percent of the total is a very modest expenditure on research to pursue the answers?

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Consistent Foreign Policy? Don't Hold Your Breath

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is time to understand that a break has taken place in the character and continuity of American foreign policy. This was an event of the early 1970s. Since then, foreign observers have complained about the lack of consistency and reliability in U.S. policy. They have had reason to do so.

Officials in Washington have blamed Congress and the press for this loss of consistency. Secretary of State George Shultz is the latest to do so, but he adds little to what was said by people in the Carter and Ford administrations. The executive, it is claimed, is blocked by Congress and the press often thwart administration actions. But why? The answer is that a national policy consensus no longer exists. On contested or risky issues, every inch of the ground is fought over in both

public opinion and Congress, and the administration wins only part of the time.

U.S. policy is presented to the world today for what it no longer can be. It is put forward as a long-term program which rests upon a considered view of American interests. Mr. Shultz says that "the United States deserves to be thought of as a country with reasonable predictability in what it would do, and reliability." He thinks that Congress and political interest groups interfere in ways that are a disservice to the national interest, producing what he has called "light-switch diplomacy" — turned on and off according to the swings of influence in Washington. That, unfortunately, is exactly what American diplomacy is likely to remain for the foreseeable future.

The United States had a reasonably consistent foreign policy from the 1940s until the end of the '60s. It is often forgotten, though, that before World War II there was deep controversy over what the country should do about developments in Europe, and indeed over the extent to which it should involve itself in world affairs at all. The controversy was ended by Pearl Harbor, but it was to re-emerge when the war was over.

By 1946, however, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and previously a major isolationist figure, had led an important part of the Republican Party to conclude that the United States had no choice but to play a major international role. The party took up a

guarded but, in the event, solid foreign policy alliance with the Democrats.

Republicans were consulted by Democratic administrations, and when Dwight Eisenhower and Richard Nixon were president the opposite occurred. The State Department, the Pentagon and the CIA were led by Republicans as well as Democrats.

The press, with few exceptions, backed the main lines of a national policy of European alliance, support for Israel, resistance to Communist China and to the Communists in Korea and Vietnam, and aid to Asian, Latin American and African countries, seen as on the march from colonial status to full membership in the democratic community.

This agreement broke down during and after the Vietnam War. The consensus has never been re-established.

It is thus impossible for the United States today to promise more than a very limited policy consistency. If either Walter Mondale or Gary Hart is elected to the presidency in November, large changes will take place in American policy — just as Mr. Reagan's accession in 1980 produced a big shift, and as Jimmy Carter's had earlier done.

There now are Democratic and Republican foreign policies. There probably is more than one Democratic foreign policy. What Gary Hart would do is probably not, on certain important issues, what Walter Mondale would do. The focus of the Reverend Jesse Jackson's campaign has been on domestic issues, but he differs seriously on Third World issues, and on Israel and the Palestinians, from the mainstream Democrats.

Mr. Reagan took the United States on a sharp rightward turn in relations with the Soviet Union. Jimmy Carter had earlier taken it on a leftward turn on human rights matters. If Mr. Mondale is elected this year there will be a new and more accommodating policy on arms control and Soviet relations. If Mr. Hart comes in, the U.S. military involvement in Central America may come to a sudden halt. Policy toward Europe — continent of "corruption" and "radical extremes," so Mr. Hart informs us, and "less idealistic generally" — would probably shift under Hart.

There simply is no longer a main line of American foreign policy to which the two major parties adhere. This is the new reality. Bipartisan policy, where debate stopped at the water's edge, was a phenomenon of World War II and its aftermath. It became victim of the Vietnam War and its aftermath.

That bipartisanship could revive is imaginable, but there is no present reason to think it will happen. It could happen only with a restoration of a popular consensus of belief on where America stands in the world and what are its aims. That may come. But when it comes, it seems likely to come on terms much closer to the old isolationism than many of America's allies may today appreciate.

International Herald Tribune.

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A Battalion Commander Who Tried to Be Dulles

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Officials usually publish their memoirs to emphasize their heroic stature. Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig's account of his experience in the Reagan administration, currently appearing in Time magazine, backfires badly.

Mr. Haig would like to be known as a wise and sophisticated statesman who towered above the dwarfs surrounding Mr. Reagan. He once considered himself to be qualified to serve as president.

Unwittingly, his story of his trials and tribulations reveals him to be a petty and peevish figure who had no business holding high office, much less the management of international affairs. It is fortunate that he has been relegated to the obscurity he deserves.

Part of Mr. Haig's problem, as he claims, was his inability to outmaneuver close Reagan advisers like Edwin Meese, James Baker and Michael Deaver. He blames them for his troubles. Clearly, though, he was flawed by an exaggerated sense of his brilliance.

Mr. Haig evidently believed

that he was the only one who could lead the country. He was not. He was a man who had no business holding high office, much less the management of international affairs. It is fortunate that he has been relegated to the obscurity he deserves.

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PHOTO

intervention there; he argues that the North Vietnamese would not have gone to war without "massive" Soviet support, and he contends that Washington ought to have challenged Moscow and Hanoi. That assessment overlooks the fact that the Russians tried to restrain the North Vietnamese but finally had to back them because Hanoi was able to juggle them against the Chinese, who in the mid-1960s were urging North Vietnam to pursue a dynamic campaign in South Vietnam.

Mr. Haig summons up these recollections in order to contend that the current crisis in Central America is the result of Soviet and Cuban adventurism. He has not the "slightest doubt" that Cuba is at the root of the Salvadoran insurgency. His prescription is simple: "Through economic, political and security measures we should persuade the Soviets and Cubans to put an end to Havana's bloody

activities in the hemisphere and elsewhere in the world."

That sounds very much like the policy of General Curtis LeMay, the air force chief of staff during the Vietnam War, who advocated expanding the conflict when he said, "Let's stop swatting the flies and hit the manure pile."

Mr. Haig faults Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and the Pentagon brass for favoring caution in Central America because they feared the commitment of U.S. troops to an unwelcome tropical war. Mr. Haig would have brought U.S. military power to bear against Cuba.

The Haig account merits attention because it underlines the danger of assigning the complicated task of running foreign policy to a battalion commander who got too big for his britches. His removal is testimony to President Reagan's prudence.

Tribune and Register Syndicate.

Other Opinion

And Now It's UNCTAD's Turn

There can be few more blatant examples of the abuse of power than the attack launched by the United States first on UNESCO and now on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. In both it has used base accusations of high-handedness, misuse of funds and nepotism against the heads and senior employees of these organizations as a cloak for its real objectives — to cripple UNESCO's capacity to serve as a focus for Third World discontent over the rich nations' dominance of the international news media, and that of UNCTAD to act as the main forum for the North-South debate.

In both cases the United States is following the same bullying tactics. In the case of UNESCO it first served notice of its withdrawal and then got the 24 industrialized nations to present a charter of demands for reform whose implementation was a precondition for reviewing the decision. In the case of UNCTAD it has contained itself with circulating a paper listing the organization's defects and hinted that it might be forced to withdraw from UNCTAD, too. The Reagan administration has gone back on two decades of U.S. policy and demonstrated that it is quite willing to break up the United Nations system altogether if it does not have its way.

— The Times of India (New Delhi).

Mitterrand and the Communists

President Mitterrand has given the first hint that there is a limit to the amount of baiting he will put up with from the Communists. He has refuted their charges that he has abandoned the terms of the 1981 pact between the Socialist and Communist parties and issued a rebuke of notable mildness to his increasingly restless partners. Doubtless they will recognize its seriousness, however. The president will not tolerate behavior which undermines or lowers public esteem for his government's efforts. The latest denunciation of

industrial policy by Mr. Marchais, the Communist Party secretary, is surely in this class.

Plenty of people in France and elsewhere are ready to tell Mr. Mitterrand what to do with his uncomfortable bedmates. But he obviously feels he knows best. He is increasingly self-confident and relaxed. The Communists should beware of his smiles. Certainly his long-term aim, expressed in the early '70s, to reduce the Communist Party's electoral following to a point where it will lose its distorting influence on French politics seems to be moving steadily towards fulfillment. Participation in government has not arrested the decline of the party's share of the vote or improved its image.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

After the Coup in Guinea

Coup d'etats solve none of Africa's immense problems. In more instances than not, they only serve to compound them. With an appeal for African leaders to be responsive to those whom they lead goes a similar appeal for soldiers to remain in their barracks. And not simply because, as experience has shown, once the president of a first coup is set, it inexorably leads to a second, third or fourth coup.

— The Kenya Times (Nairobi).

Mondale and Hart Could Merge

Considering that the two leading contenders for the Democratic nomination have to struggle to point up ideological differences between themselves, maybe they should join forces and run as a single candidate. They could campaign as "Monhart" or "Hartdale." With such an arrangement they could spare Democratic voters and caucus goers the headache of determining which has exercised the highest degree of support for Israel, or which scored first on U.S. participation in the Vietnam War. The voters wouldn't have to worry over which one, if elected, would pull the rug out from under our Central American friends the quickest.

— The Daily Oklahoman (Oklahoma City).

Circuits vs. Soviet Hard Lines

By Loren Graham

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts —

The Soviet social and political system is having difficulty adapting to the trend toward personal computers controlled by private individuals.

For example, every microcomputer or word processor that is connected to a printer is a potential printing press. In the Soviet Union, private possession of printing presses and even photocopy machines is prohibited; yet a microcomputer will print as many copies of a given document as you want, if you let it print all night.

Anyone who recalls how Soviet dissidents of the '60s spent days painfully typing documents on typewriters stuffed with carbon copies will understand the significance of the new technology. A sign of the future can be seen in Poland's Solidarity movement, some of whose supporters turned out political documents on computers in government offices.

Yet those were old-fashioned computers using tapes instead of disks, and centrally controlled, not located in private homes. Can the Kremlin permit Soviet citizens to have personal computers or word processors without risking the reputation of such events on a much broader scale?

The Soviets have several possible answers to the challenge.

All computers, like photocopies, could be housed in institutions and controlled by institutional officials.

Or, if microcomputers are permitted in homes or under decentralized control, they would not be accompanied by printers; the person wanting to print out with a disk would have to take it to a central institutional office, where material could be both printed and politically checked.

Or, finally, all microcomputers could be connected to central computers that would record all manuscripts and files as they are created; if the local computer were unplugged from the central network, it would not work. Thus, security officials would have records of everything that Soviet citizens did with computers.

Big Brother would triumph after all. Soviet authorities certainly have the power and the technical capabilities to try to enforce such rules, and in fact they are doing so already. So far the pattern seems to be to require that all computers be institutionally housed and controlled.

But what Soviet authorities may not have realized is that they will pay a stiff price by severely limiting the rapidity of the growth of the computer culture, by hampering the spread of computer literacy among their young people, by losing the advantages of economies of scale that mass production of computers is bringing, by failing to take advantage of the efficiencies in financial transactions that computers can bring about by watching the West become a true "information society" that they will be doomed to follow eventually.

Furthermore, the Soviet authorities can never be sure that some smart kid will not defeat their controls: If American authorities worry about the teenagers who break into central data banks, the Soviet authorities have the opposite worry about a smart undergraduate in a technological institute who manages to break out of the central computer surveying his activities. If he succeeds, by definition he does not leave traces.

The Soviet Union has a tradition of barring individual control over com-

munications. It controls information zealously and is the most secretive industrialized power in the world.

It has a financial system under which private checking accounts are almost unheard of and individual credit arrangements cumbersome.

The technical-consultation, maintenance and spare-parts services that good computer dealers provide in the West are notoriously poor in the Soviet Union; yet computers are so complex that without helpful dealers, start-up and maintenance problems can become insurmountable.

Business entrepreneurship is prohibited in the Soviet Union. Rather than allow a cottage software industry to develop, Soviet authorities have turned software production over to enormous institutes and production facilities, places where several thousand researchers work. Yet in the United States even giant companies like IBM often buy their software from individuals or small firms.

One of the principles known to every computer specialist is "garbage-in, garbage-out." In other words, no computer can produce a good product if the information that is fed into it is inferior or incomplete. Some economists doubt that centralized planning of an economy is theoretically possible, but even those who defend it admit that it must be based on accurate data.

Yet much of the economic, demo-

graphic and sociological information available in the Soviet Union is inferior and incomplete. Some of the data necessary for social planning would be embarrassing, if available. Infant mortality rates, necessary for good health planning, have not been published since 1975. Grain production has been a state secret since 1981.

All this suggests that the Soviets will have unusual difficulties adjusting to the computer revolution.

Complete computer systems and access to international telecommunication networks will not be placed in the hands of individual citizens. The Soviet Union will not be able to keep up with the pace of development of computers and the widening of information access in the West.

If the West can gain by controlling the military technology that can so easily destroy us all, the civilian computer technology that is now penetrating to the lowest level of society — the individual — will give a real advantage to societies that do not try to control information. Whether the Soviets can maintain their international status atop an already backward economy that falls increasingly behind a computer-dominated world must be a profoundly troubling question for the rulers in Moscow.

The writer, a longtime student of Soviet science and technology, is professor of the history of science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This is the second of two articles adapted from The Washington Post.

Bombard 'em With Personal Computers

By Walter Reich

WASHINGTON — In 1951, Harvard sociologist David Riesman published an essay called "The Nylon War." In it he suggested that the easiest way to vanquish the Soviet adversary would be to drop consumer goods on it from airplanes.

In fact, Mr. Riesman contended, such an operation — the so-called Bar Harbor Project — had already been under way for several months.

During the first raid, about 800 transport planes dumped 200,000 pairs of nylon hose, four million packs of cigarettes, 35,000 T-shirt kits, 20,000 yo-yos and 10,000 wristwatches on the cities of Rostov and Vladivostok.

The result, according to Mr. Riesman, was "frenzied rioting as the inhabitants scrambled for a share."

Today, three decades later, it is clear that the Russians are belatedly retaliating with a Bar Harbor Project of their own, a nefarious scheme to corrode the United States from within. But instead of raining vodka (or caviar, or sable pelts) upon the land, they have arranged for America to be flooded with personal computers.

Back in 1976 the Russians watched as small computer companies, often housed in the family garage, began sprouting in California. They were both humiliated and anxious when they saw that these modest enterprises were turning out personal computers that not only rivaled in sophistication their clumsy Communist counterparts but also could be mass-produced and sold at a price that most Americans could afford.

As in the past, humiliation and anxiety became for the Russians the parents of invention. Keen tacticians

in the Politburo saw how they could paralyze the best minds in America.

What the Russians did when they saw the personal computer revolution began was to speed it up. Using millions of dollars in hard currency from foreign sales of vodka, they provided the scruffy entrepreneurs with seed money on favorable terms. Personal computers were soon streaming into the offices, dens and recreation rooms of the American bourgeoisie. No one suspected a thing.

The Kremlin's chief targets are not hard to identify. At whom, after all, has most computer advertising been aimed? For whom have the spreadsheet and color-graphics programs been written? For the cadres of capitalism. For stockbrokers, businessmen, bankers, salesmen, retailers.

The conventional wisdom is that personal computers are good for capitalism. Businessmen need tools to track expenses, forecast sales, plan budgets and fix prices. But this sort of attitude plays right into Soviet hands. For the truth is that, while it may be gratifying to an executive to be able to spread out, on a single computer screen, the figures for his company's March sales, and then instantly transform those numbers into pie charts or bar graphs, it is not, in the vast majority of cases, necessary.

Yet businessmen who until now worked happily with paper and pencil, and consulted their accountants but once a month, are now falling all over each other to buy up the latest "peripherals." Or they are throwing

out all of their "old" equipment, purchased six months earlier, and replacing it with newer systems that will allow them to tell their computers what to do by touching the screen with a finger or by maneuvering a mechanical "mouse" across the desk.

Go into the nearest office building and observe a typical capitalist. You will not, I wager, find him building a better mousetrap. You will find him manipulating his mouse. Playing with his VisiCalc. Using electronic mail when a telephone call would do. Studying one of his 30 instruction manuals. Or trying to recover the data he lost when the power went out.

You will find him, in short, spending 20 hours a week to do, elegantly and precisely, what he used to do, sloppily and approximately, in five. And you will find him spending the other 20 hours of his working week at his personal computer, doing what he never needed to do before, and still doesn't. The bottom line: 35 hours a week in wasted digital bliss.

Clearly the United States must retaliate massively. It must find some way of distracting and disrupting Soviet society. With lawyers, for example: America could secretly endorse, through UNESCO, 100 new Soviet law schools devoted solely to teaching the art of incessant litigation.

Even better would be to introduce the Russians, by hook or crook, to the joys of personal computing.

The writer is a psychiatrist at the National Institute of Mental Health. This column was adapted for The New York Times from the spring issue of The Wilson Quarterly.

LETTERS

Lebanon: A Correction

The published version of my opinion column "A Lebanese Advocate's Neutrality" (March 29) contains an error that somewhat changes my meaning. What I suggest is a "permanently neutral status for Lebanon, patterned after the Austrian model and guaranteed in international forums by the United Nations" — not "by the United States."

ROGER EDDE
Cap d'Antenne, France.

Poor Sealers, Poor Seals

In response to "Canadian Sealers: Endangered Species" (March 30):

The outrage and the boycott were prompted by the fact that there seems to be no humane as well as economical way of killing helplessly stranded seals. Chubbied, sometimes merely to short-term unconsciousness, they are often skinned alive and left to carcasses. As your report admits, sympathy with the economic situation of the sealers found its expression in offers to build up an industry that should have made up for the loss. The offers were refused.

KATHERINE FENT.
Geneva.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

FROM OUR APRIL 6 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: The Tafts Give a Tea Party

WASHINGTON — That Mr. W. H. Taft's administration socially, as well as politically, will tend toward sympathetic relations with the legislative branch of the Government was indicated by the character of a tea given at the White House [on April 5]. Several hundred wives of Senators and Representatives were received by the President and Mrs. Taft. Captain A. W. Butt, the President's aide, was the only man present beside the President. With the opening of the administration it is apparent that the Congress will be made always welcome by Mrs. Taft as well as by the President, who was a favorite "on the Hill" when, as Secretary of War, he had to appear before committees of Congress in the interests of the Panama Canal, the Philippines and the army.

1934: A Banker Defends His Pay

NEW YORK — Charles E. Mitchell, the former head of the National City Bank, concluding a three-day session on the witness stand in the New York State Supreme Court in the \$70,000,000 suit brought by stockholders against the bank's directors, declared [on April 5] that he did not think the \$1,000,000-a-year salary and bonuses he received had been too high. Mitchell expressed the belief that he could have earned as much with other firms and that the high figure he received was a real advantage in that it served as an incentive to lesser employees. This prompted David L. Podell, attorney for the stockholders, to demand: "Did these young men know you were getting a million a year?" "No," Mitchell replied, "but they knew it was substantial."

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Time and the Inventor

by Mavis Guinand

GENEVA — The smoothest fastener of all, Velcro has gone to the moon and back and is into mod sneakers. Hook-and-loop ribbons spin out at a rate of 250 million meters (more than 250 million yards) a year, but their Swiss inventor feels he has not shared much in the profits.

"Time runs against the inventor," says Georges de Mestral in his cluttered office at his Swiss company, Velcrox S.A., where 15 employees turn out a mere 500,000 meters a year. "Because it took so long to commercialize, I've made relatively little from Velcro, which is one of the top 50 inventions of the century. It ranks with penicillin, ballpoint pens and helicopters. What they've given me is plenty of medals, honorary diplomas and such," he adds, peeling off a press clipping stuck to the wall — with Velcro.

De Mestral loves to hunt as much as he loves to invent. One day, as he plucked burrs off the coat of his hunting dog, the idea first struck in his mind. "I tend to keep ideas at the back of my mind and let them simmer awhile. Right now, I have four or five just waiting for the right spark." Noticing how the minute barbs had hooked firmly into Duke's fur and his own tweeds, he imagined a ribbon full of hooks that would grip onto a velvety one full of loops and peel apart with a slight tug.

From idea to patent took eight years. De Mestral went to a textile expert, Professor Joseph Mersenne, of the Lyons Textile Institute and a loom manufacturer. Once the weaving problems were solved, others cropped up.

At the time, no textile fiber was firm enough to hold a stiff loop. When nylon appeared, de Mestral tried various heat processes before finding that infrared rays would set the crimp. The final hurdle was how to cut each tiny hook. After some weeks of mulling this over in a mountain hideout, de Mestral thought of hairdresser's shears.

It all took so long that even friends who had backed him at the start lost patience. "That crazy notion of de Mestral's." Though the patent was registered in 1951, machines had to be tooled or adapted, and it was not until 1959 that the first Velcro reached the market.

Licenses in European countries and the United States ran into customer resistance. The fastener did not do the job of buttons, hooks-and-eyes, grippers or zippers. At any sudden movement, closings came apart, skirts dropped off, bras popped open. More static uses had to be found for Velcro.

The fastener works wherever stick-on and peel-off qualities are an

asset. Upholsterers now lavish it on valances and slipcovers. The automobile industry fixes carpets in cars. Flight attendants change headrest covers for each new passenger. Hospitals use it on blood-pressure cuffs or to fasten gowns and braces.

One boost came from space. NASA found Velcro ideal to anchor small items like pencils and thermometers to keep them from floating weightlessly around the Apollo cabin. Freewheeling astronauts used the tapes as handholds.

"Astro-Velcro advertising got the fastener off the ground in the United States. Now look at this Velcro U.S.A. balance sheet: In 1982, 3 million shares reaped 38 cents apiece in the first three months." Did he have any? De Mestral smiled, his blue eyes canny behind the heavy-rimmed glasses. "Yes, I have a few." In fact, the inventor was able to realize a long-time dream to restore the 17th-century chateau that belonged to his family.

BUT according to the Swiss inventor, who avidly collects notices of Velcro's success around the world, although royalties were paid during the years his licensees were struggling to launch Velcro, patents soon lapsed into the public domain, too soon. "One can only hang on to patents from 15 to 20 years, depending on the country. I must have spent about half a million Swiss francs to keep them up, but when Velcro finally got under way, I was out of the running."

American licensees themselves are facing stiff competition. Now that patents have lapsed, 3M and the Japanese zipper manufacturer YKK are treading on Velcro terrain.

The Japanese were the first to put Velcro on sneakers. De Mestral, puffing rather angrily on a thin cigar, says: "Manufacturers here have no imagination. Years ago, I got in touch with a leading shoe manufacturer who could not conceive of Velcro fasteners on his classy product."

De Mestral strongly feels that the inventor should not have to worry about marketing. "The inventor should invent, then be free to get on with another idea. Like other creators, artists, musicians or writers, he should have a copyright for about 50 years. Let the ones who have the money, the know-how, the contacts do the selling."

At 76, de Mestral can't keep from inventing. "I've done it since I was a child. Seventy years ago, I watched a plane trying to fly and ran home to make a wooden model with a paper prop that I could whirl about on a string. When I was 14, with a friend, I harnessed a car to a ploughshare. This made me the village laughing stock. Why would a farmer pay for gas when horses ran on a little hay?"

After imagining a couple of inventions he could not afford to patent while in engineering school, de Mestral took a series of odd jobs until a banker friend set him up in a small lab to tinker with different ideas.

SINCE Velcro, de Mestral has patented an asparagus peeler and nonskid material for ski wear. In asparagus season, the peeler sells nicely but the safety cloth finds no bidders. Having extricated a recommendation from rescue experts who have tested the cloth on icy slopes, Mestral says: "Not even this will convince the ski clothes people. Those who might appreciate it have probably crashed to death off the side of a mountain."

"I've lots of ideas. To keep my brain going, I work at nuclear physics and math. To keep up with new findings I drop in on my scientific friends. Right now, I'm trying to find a way for headlights to pierce through fog. Most inventions start with some practical problem: Whenever one crops up, inventors all over will be trying to solve it."

To see a thousand and one new inventions, 100,000 visitors are expected from April 6 to 15 at the annual Geneva inventions and technology exhibition. Now held each spring, the largest inventions fair in the world has become a meeting place for inventors and buyers. Inventors may exhibit a patented invention only once. Eighteen prizes are offered by entities like the World Intellectual Property Organization, the Battelle Research Institute and the Swiss watch industry, and there are rewards for the protection of the environment and industrial design.

In answer to de Mestral's contention that the inventor races against time, the founder and president of the salon, Jean-Luc Vincent, points out that the Geneva inventions fair offers one answer. "It's true an idea takes years to break through. Rather than knocking at many doors, inventors meet the public here. Almost half of the visitors are businessmen searching for good ideas. During last year's exhibition, licenses were negotiated for 40 percent of the novelties. Contracts added up to 30 million Swiss francs. It can also be a market test. Visitors' comments are often pertinent and prototypes can be improved."

A scientist once said that at the start any invention looks pretty useless. But then so does a baby. Vincent comments: "Half the new products on the market today were unheard of 10 years ago, half of those that will appear by the end of the century do not even exist. Like de Mestral's ideas, they are still in the mind of the man or woman who has to invent them."

The 12th Salon International des Inventions et des Techniques Nouvelles, which opens today, runs at the Palais des Expositions, Grand-Saconnex, Geneva, through April 15. Weekdays 10:30 A.M. to 7 P.M. April 11, 10:30 A.M. to 10 P.M. Saturday and Sunday 10 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Georges de Mestral.

Transforming the Face of Opera

by Edward Rothstein

NEW YORK — About a century ago George Bernard Shaw noted with some vexation that stagings of Italian opera tended to be set in only one period — "the past" — and two places — "an exterior" and "an interior." He found in those performances "sheer carelessness, lack of artistic conscience" and the "cynical conviction that nothing particularly matters in an opera as long as the singers draw good houses." Wagner, writing about the German Imperial Opera House, noted the strange problems, referring to the "piebald medley" on stage, with virtuoso singers treating the rest of the opera as a superfluous adjunct.

Well, matters have changed since Wagner and Shaw were in opera houses. Attention is now lavished on sets, costumes, characters and staging. Opera directors have taken on starring roles, even getting top billing, we speak of Franco Zeffirelli's "La Bohème," Patrice Chéreau's "Ring," Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's "Dutchman." Moreover, directors are not just interpreting the repertoire, but radically revising it, bending settings and characters to their wills or imaginations, in what could be the most significant and provocative movement in opera today.

Such reinterpretation of standard operatic repertoire is not a marginal transformation, worked on the fringes of some avant-garde. Rather, it is at the center of our operatic life, evident in the announcements made for next season by our major houses. The New York City Opera will be replacing its crusty, clichéd production of "Carmen" with Frank Corsaro's setting of the work during the Spanish Civil War. The Met will present Mozart's "La Clemenza di Tito" with a production by Ponnelle, who has often before engaged in dramatic experimentation. In June, the English National Opera will be coming to the Met with a production of "Rigoletto" by Jonathan Miller, which is set in little Italy of the 1950s. (It is a sign of the passions of such experiments can provoke that the production has been denounced in advance by Italian-American organizations, including a protest by the New York state branch of the Order Sons of Italy in America.) There has been Peter Brook's rewritten "Cur-

men" renamed "La Tragedie de Carmen," which cuts and rearranges Bizet's music, gives Carmen a husband and turns the work into what some feel is closer to theater than opera. Last fall, Andrei Serban presented Handel's "Alcina" at the New York City Opera, in which he dressed the drama's animals in dinner clothes and presented tableaux Handel could not have imagined.

STILL more radically, Peter Sellars, the 26-year-old and highly controversial artistic director of the Boston Shakespeare Company, has, in recent years, presented Handel's "Orlando" as a drama taking place at Cape Canaveral and on Mars, and Haydn's "Armida" set in Vietnam. At last year's Spoleto Festival in South Carolina, Ken Russell, the film director, presented a "Madame Butterfly" set in Nagasaki during World War II, with props including a Mickey Mouse mask and an atomic bomb blast. Europe is host to still more radical productions.

Such directorial efforts have, to put it mildly, not been universally welcomed. Echoing Shaw and Wagner, there have been accusations of a new kind of "piebald medley," a new "lack of artistic conscience" in the opera house. And indeed there are serious — and obvious — questions that must be raised about such efforts. Doesn't a setting of Vietnam turn Haydn into a contemporary political cartoon? What happens to Verdi's music when the Duke of Mantua is turned into a member of the Mafia? Isn't this gimmicky distracting, even patronizing? Doesn't it suggest a fashionable quest for "relevance" that ignores the powers of the greatest works of the high art tradition?

These questions deserve consideration, for whatever can be said about the merits and demerits of individual productions, the new breed of experimental directors represent a movement which marks a shift in our experience of opera. Given the absence of vital contemporary operatic repertoire, given the virtual graying of the traditions of the few dozen 19th-century works that comprise our operatic universe, given the unimaginative literalness with which operas have been treated, given the poor acting of most singers — given all that, these productions are a form of imaginative dissent. They are attempts to revitalize a form

that is often stifled by the weight of convention and traditional clichés — the tenor singing with hand dramatically held upturned ("Is it raining?" Toscanini used to ask), or the Wagnerian soprano athletically belting out her aria without making a dent on our consciousness.

But what are these new, radical productions, with the stage director at their heart, up to? In conversations, some directors stressed the conservative aspect of their project, an attempt to restore the form's original impact, to offer an experience more authentic than orthodox productions. Sellars, for example, says that he aims to "recreate the impact the first night performance had on an audience." Serban says his goal is to make opera "not a cultural experience cut off from life, but a natural experience, close to what life is, very immediate." Patrice Chéreau, whose by now famous 1976 Bayreuth "Ring" cycle presented the gods as 19th-century capitalists, commented on his Wagner productions: "There was never just a goal to shock. Never."

These "movements" is, of course, the climax of several decades of revised operatic interpretations. One of the most famous remains Wieland Wagner's 1951 iconic and influential production of his grandfather's work at Bayreuth. During the 1950s, Rudolf Bing also invited a number of important stage directors to the Met; even Brook came, bringing "Eugene Onegin" and "Faust."

BUT there has been a change during the last decade, first in the emphasis placed upon directorial activity. Elizabeth Citrine, who manages about 50 operatic stage directors for Columbia Artists Management, noted that just a few years ago, there was little need for such a special managerial division. Opera directors themselves, such as Sir Peter Hall, point to the increasing dramatic sophistication of singers. Last fall, responding to a change in emphasis, the Central Opera Service presented a National Conference in New York on "Style in Opera Production."

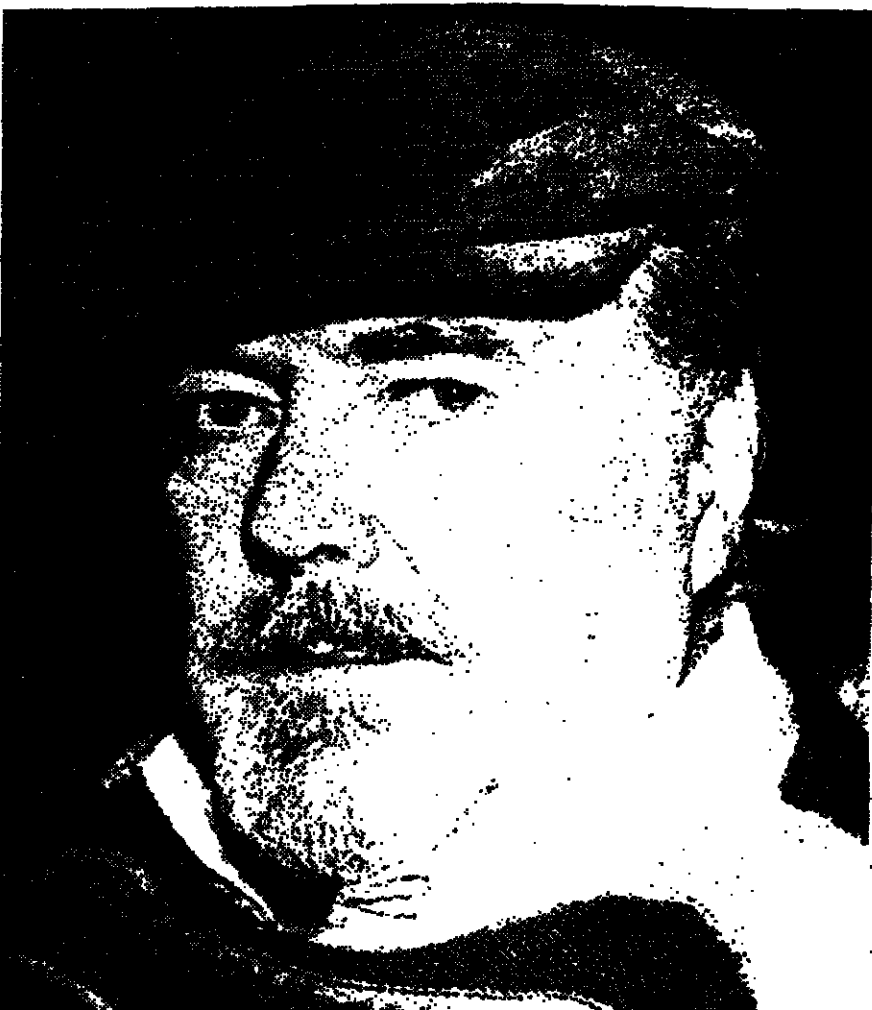
This concern has been evident in the smallest of companies, such as the adventurous Chamber Opera Theater of New York, directed by Thaddeus Moryka. And at St. Ann's Church in Brooklyn Heights, Amy Trompeter has presented a remarkable version of Rossi-

Altman: Making It Look Easy

PARIS — When Robert Altman shot "M*A*S*H" in 1969, the protest movement against the Vietnam War was highly organized and deeply felt. There was little Altman could add. "To come out with something serious wouldn't have worked," he says. "Bad taste humor worked."

"M*A*S*H" was set in the Korean War. Altman's current release, "Streamers," takes place in a barracks where a handful of recruits wait to be shipped out to Vietnam. Based on David Rabe's play, "Streamers" never moves out of the barracks but is one of the strongest war films ever made. To Altman, it is less about the Vietnam conflict than about the role of the American army today.

He is disturbed by the immensely skillful TV ads that are aimed at the undereducated and that urge them to enlist in the army to defend



Robert Altman.

MARY BLUME

their country. "I don't think there's anything wrong with an army," says Altman, who flew a B-24 bomber in World War II. "But those ads are telling untruths. An army can't defend our shores, an army can't fight the Russians. They can only fight in the Third World." And what they are fighting for in the Third World, Altman insists, are the interests of American corporations.

Altman's films fire grapes in all directions in hope of getting a response. His next release, "O.C. and Stiggs," will, he hopes, offend liberals, and the film after that (he made three films in 1983) has in previews pleased or outraged everyone who has an opinion on Richard M. Nixon. "I don't think you'll like him at the end but you'll feel compassion," Altman says.

Altman's films always surprise; critics' reactions are equally unpredictable. Los Angeles, which does not like the irksomely independent director, praised "Streamers," while The New York Times, which usually admires him, panned it. It is just opening in Europe and at the last Venice festival the acting award was given, unprecedentedly, to the film's entire cast. "It's the best accolade I'll ever get," Altman says.

"It's the sort of thing we've been talking about since 'M*A*S*H.' I said then that my dream was that everyone get an award for best supporting actor."

ALTMAN's art, Pauline Kael has said, is like Fred Astaire's: the great American art of making the impossible look easy. A nonstop worker, he is remarkable with actors, especially in ensemble playing. "My job is to allow them to do what they can. I think I become a scout leader," he says.

"If you treat all the actors involved, no matter how big their parts or egos are, with respect, they police themselves." His actors rarely have their own dressing rooms; in "A Wedding," which had 48 leading roles, there was one dressing room for the women, one for the men. The only private room was given to a minor actor who was 91 years old. "No one could object to that," Altman says.

Altman, 59, is a burly and genial native of Missouri; a skeptic and a gambler with a bumpy career. He is also a moralist fascinated by America's gift for self-deception. He once described one of his films as being "about what we condone," which is not a bad description of nearly all his work. He says he believes in it as artists because they try to tell the truth; he knows they don't often succeed.

Feed up with Hollywood, he moved to New York a few years ago and set up a small company of four people and a computer. The company is called Sandcastle, a name that reflects his view that nothing that is as fun as filmmaking could possibly endure. His recent releases, "Come Back to the 5 and Dime," "Jimmy Dean," "Jimmy Dean" and "Streamers" are adapted from the stage and shot on a single set. While conventional wisdom dictates that plays be "opened up" for the screen, Altman typically took the other tack

and, with virtuoso camera work and ensemble acting, made the single set into an entire world. He has recently completed an even more minimal work: Not only does it have one set but it also has only one character, Richard Nixon.

"Secret Honor," which Altman has also directed in the theater and which features an unknown actor named Philip Baker Hall, shows Nixon in his setting getting drunk and taping his defense of why he did what he did. It is not a one-man show or an impersonation, Altman says. It is, he adds, dynamic.

It was written by Arnold M. Stone, an attorney well acquainted with libel laws, and Donald Freed who, says Altman, is being sued by the U.S. government for \$200 million for saying unkind things about the CIA. "In our play Kissinger really gets it, as does Bush, Eisenhower and everyone else Nixon comes across," he says. Since Nixon is attempting a comeback in the role of elder statesman, Altman thinks the film is timely but that was not his reason for making it.

"I don't get any great joy in taking shots at an easy target. For me the value is that it talks about the price of power. No one escapes that and you realize that Kennedy, like everyone — there are things they could not tell one living soul about. No one can wear that mantle without selling out."

Senator Gary Hart has expressed interest in "Private Honor" but Altman has no intention of letting it be used for political purposes. He thinks he might just as he puts it, "hit and run" with it in weekend dates around the country. It is not a film that cable TV would ever buy, but he hopes to recoup expenses on video cassette sales. "Private Honor" will probably start hitting and running this summer, while "O.C. and Stiggs" will open in the fall.

Based on characters from the magazine National Lampoon, "O.C. and Stiggs" is in physical terms a big movie with a large cast ranging from Dennis Hopper to Tina Louise. "I think it

may be a really fine film. It's very funny and political although no one will know it's political. It deals with a lot of no-no's that today's liberal outlook won't allow. I was attracted by the irreverence of it."

Once one becomes aware of corruption, one's own or other people's, Altman says, "You can't put on a sackcloth and go into the desert. It becomes ultimately a political problem, a social problem, of who our heroes are. It's a matter of changing our heroes, changing whom our children admire." He has always had a great rapport with the young though he realizes it is temporary. "People are young for only 10 years, then they join the Establishment."

Last year Altman was a visiting professor at the University of Michigan, where he also staged Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress." He will return in the autumn to teach a course in cinema. It is called "Art, Commerce, Corruption."

"People who talk to students who want to go into film are always saying how to do, what to do. No one talks about the traps. The worst thing is success — people start with talent, then they have success, then comes corruption."

"The worst thing is to succeed before you realize you're content in your failure."

"The main thing is to expose the condition — to say there's the bear trap. I don't exclude myself," he adds. Altman's corruption, he says, has consisted in "taking on projects and insisting it was what I wanted to do when it was really what I could easily do."

He recognizes that he was very lucky to become famous relatively late, having already had a solid career in television. "I was 44 years old when I made 'M*A*S*H.' I had children that were damn near grown and was very secure and was having a damn good time."

"You can't respond to adulation," Altman says, "but if I'd been 32 when I made 'M*A*S*H,' I'd be dead today."

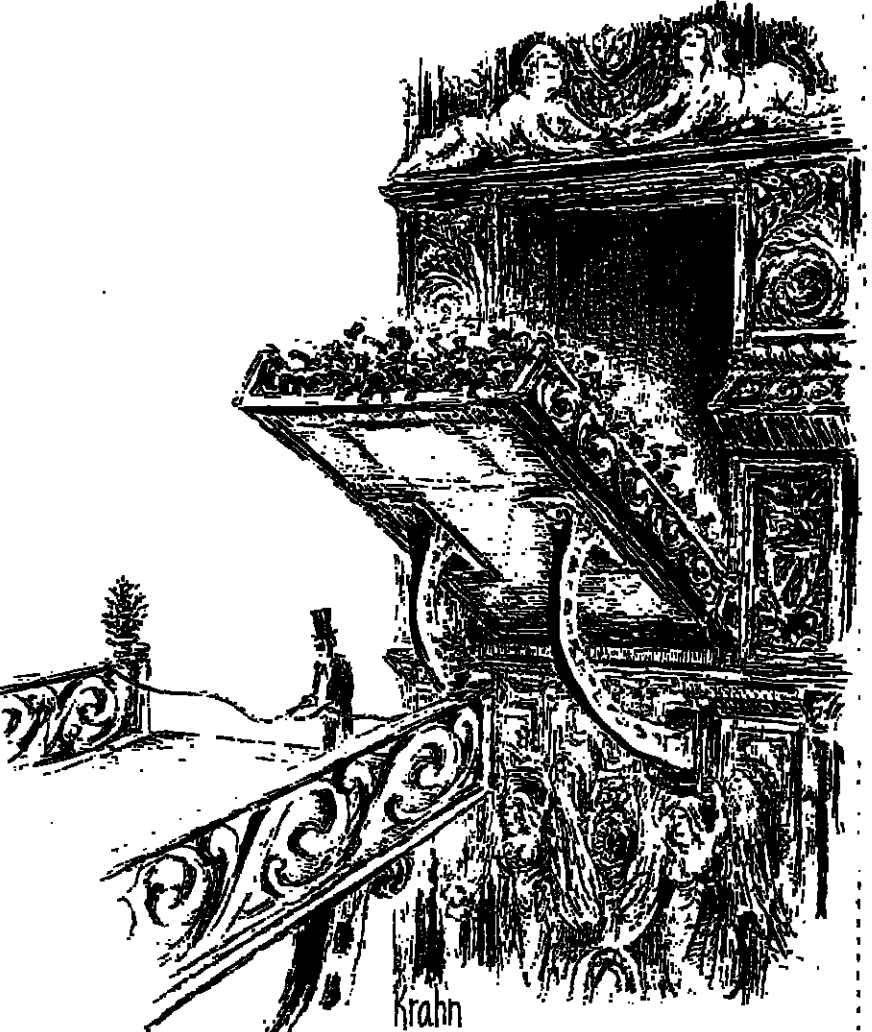


Illustration by Fernando Krahn.

in deliberately abstract, mythic settings, have not been able to sustain even those invocations of aura and intensity. Many new directors attempting to revivify the form have come from the theater world — Brook, Serban, Chéreau — or from film — Hans-Jürgen Syberberg. Russell — where there is less sense of canon and orthodoxy, Chéreau went so far as to say, "I don't believe that a director who is only directing opera can be a good director." Ser-

ban, best known as a theater director, but who has also directed "Eugene Onegin" and "I Puritani" for the Welsh National Opera and "Traviata" for Juilliard, spoke of "abominable," "dead" operatic traditions that would never be tolerated in theater.

Indeed, what some see as the fossilization of opera and the loss of aura and mystique has

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TRAVEL

What's Doing in Atlanta

by William E. Schmidt

ATLANTA — It is old but good advice that the best of all times to visit Georgia's capital city is in the spring. This is the season when millions of dogwood trees unfold in white and pink blossoms, and the city's gently rolling hills and hills are thick with the blooms of azaleas and magnolias.

Indeed, the very arrival of spring is reason enough for celebration. The Atlanta Dogwood Festival runs from this Saturday through April 15 and includes events from concerts and fashion shows to a hot air balloon race and a parade of some of Atlanta's finest horses and riders. For information call (404) 892-0539.

There is more to the city than flowers and a seasonally balmy weather. For one thing, Atlanta last fall opened a new building for the High Museum of Art. With its exterior of white porcelain-enamelled panels and sun-splashed, air-story atrium, the \$20-million building is a visit even for those who don't ordinarily visit art museums.

The High Museum, at 1280 Peachtree Road E. (tel: 404-892-4444), is open Tuesday through Saturday from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., and on Sunday from 12 P.M. to 5 P.M. on Sunday. Excepting hours afternoons, when the museum is open free of charge, admission is \$2, \$1 for senior citizens and students. Children under 12 are free.

Among its 5,000 pieces of art, the High Museum features a permanent exhibition of 19th-century American landscapes. There is a new and cleverly conceived hands-on children's exhibition called Sensations, which includes a variety of multisensory experiences.

MOST people do not find Atlanta an easy city to navigate. The streets are not laid out on a grid pattern, and not only do major thoroughfares meander like a Georgia creek bed, they often change names in mid-course. In addition, the city's efforts to keep up with its growth — the metropolitan area now counts 2.3 million people — have left the freeway network a hopeless tangle of detours, construction and delays.

The Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority, better known as MARTA, operates a reasonably efficient bus system, as well as one of the United States' sleekest and cleanest rapid rail systems. Unfortunately, the network operates only along a single east-west axis as well as a still-unfinished north-south line. The terminus of the northern line is at the High Museum, 2 miles (3 kilometers) north of downtown. One-way fare is 60 cents.

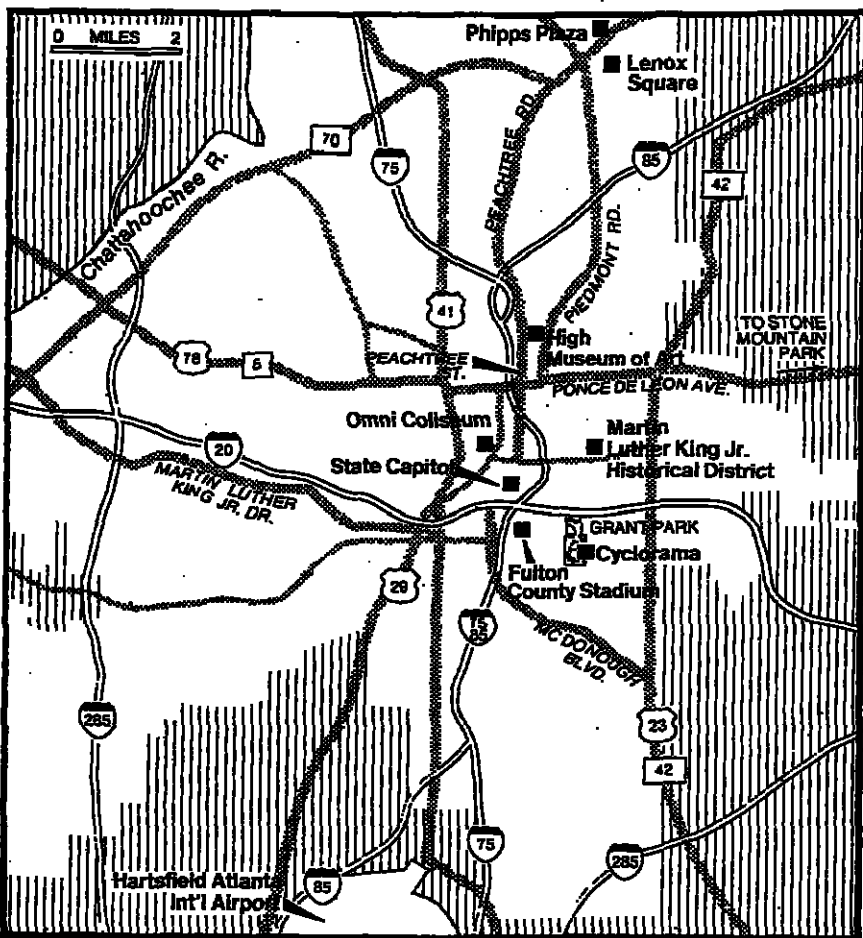
IF you have a car and take care to get a good local street map, one pleasant excursion is to head north into Buckhead, the residential area that surrounds the governor's mansion, about 7 miles north of downtown. The area, with its wide lawns, stately trees and refusion of ivy, dogwood and azaleas, is especially lovely in the spring. You won't find Tara among the winding lanes, since almost all of these mansions date from this century. But this is as close to it as anything found inside the city.

Another nice outing is to head east to Inman Park, Atlanta's oldest residential neighborhood. Many of the massive Victorian homes here, which date from the turn of the century, have been restored to their original grandeur. On the weekend of April 14-15, homes in the area will be open for tours. Call 404-525-3154.

The Martin Luther King Jr. National Historical District is on Auburn Avenue. Here, within a block and a half, is the newly restored site where Dr. King was born, the Ebenezer Baptist Church, where he preached, and the arbutus tomb where he is buried. The tomb and church are adjacent to the Martin Luther King Center for Nonviolent Social Change at 449 Auburn Avenue (tel: 404-524-1956), which includes a small exhibit dedicated to Dr. King's life. It is open 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Monday through Friday, and 10 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. on Saturday.

The area around the King Center has been designated a Historic Site by Congress, and the National Park Service (tel: 404-221-3919), which runs an information center across the street from the King Center, conducts guided tours of the neighborhood. The Auburn Avenue area today consists mostly of tumbledown homes and small shops. But in the days before integration, it was popularly known as "Sweet Auburn," and served as a cultural and economic magnet for blacks across the South.

Stone Mountain Park (tel: 404-469-9831), a 200-acre (1,290-hectare) complex 16 miles east of Atlanta, is dominated by 650-foot (200-meter) granite monoliths. The carved figures of the three heroes of the Confederacy — President Jefferson Davis and the generals Robert E. Lee and Thomas J. (Stonewall) Jackson — are so enormous that Lee's nose alone is five feet long. The park includes a lake with a paddlewheel steamer, a steam-driven replica of a Civil War locomotive, a



reconstructed antebellum plantation and a variety of recreational activities. There is a \$3 entrance fee for cars.

Civil War buffs will also enjoy the recently remodeled Cyclorama in Atlanta's Grant Park (tel: 404-624-1071), a spectacular painting-in-the-round that stands 50 feet high, 400 feet in circumference and depicts the 1864 Battle of Atlanta. During a 30-minute program accompanied by a wonderfully sonorous narration and sound and light effects, visitors seated on revolving platforms are carried on tour of the 98-year-old painting, which includes a foreground made up of three-dimensional figures. Admission is \$3, \$2.50 for seniors and \$1.50 for children 6 to 12 years old.

Another popular attraction reopening for the season is Six Flags Over Georgia (tel: 404-946-9290), an amusement park 12 miles west of the city that includes more than 100 rides. A daily admission charge of \$13.50 a person allows unlimited access.

AMONG Atlanta's newest hotels is the Ritz-Carlton at 181 Peachtree Street NE (tel: 404-659-0400), the second of two new luxury hotels managed by the people who run the hotel of the same name in Boston. Inaugurated last month, the hotel is near the center of downtown and has singles starting at \$75 and doubles at \$95. The Ritz-Carlton, Buckhead, at 3434 Peachtree Street NE (tel: 404-237-2700), is about 20 minutes north, close to the city's uptown residential and shopping district. The 22-story hotel has single rooms starting at \$69, doubles at \$89. The public areas of both hotels are richly furnished with antiques and art by American painters.

Atlanta also has several other luxury-class hotels. The Hyatt Regency Atlanta, 265 Peachtree Street NE (tel: 404-577-1234), is a landmark. Built in 1967 by the Atlanta architect John Portman, the hotel's 22-story atrium and glass bubble elevators have become the prototype for a style duplicated across the country. Singles start at \$75, doubles at \$95.

A block south is the Westin Peachtree Plaza (tel: 404-659-1400), a 73-story glass cylinder that dominates the downtown skyline. The ride inside the glass-walled elevator that zooms up and down the exterior is not recommended for the squeamish. Singles start at \$74, doubles at \$89.

Less expensive but comfortable downtown lodging can be found at the new Days Inn Downtown, at 300 Spring Street NW (tel: 404-523-1144). Singles begin at \$49, doubles \$55.

As for eating, one of the most popular lunch and dinner spots in the downtown area is Dailey's, 17 International Boulevard (tel: 404-681-3303), in a refurbished warehouse just off Peachtree Street. There's a bar and grill downstairs and a dining room upstairs with a larger menu that offers such dinners as swordfish au poivre and filet mignon for about \$13.

McKinnon's Louisiana, 2100 Cheshire Bridge Road (tel: 404-325-4111), has some of the tastiest Creole cuisine outside New Orleans. The specialty is shrimp Iberia, shrimp in a dark red gravy sauce served over rice with sliced chunks of andouille, a Cajun-style pork sausage smoked over pecan wood and sugar cane. Dinner for two is about \$23.

Bone's, 3130 Piedmont Road (tel: 404-237-2663), not far from Lenox Square, has the most expensive beef in town — \$21 for a New York strip steak — and service that sometimes borders on the indifferent. But the steaks and lamb chops may be the best in the Southeast.

Pascal's, 830 Martin Luther King Drive NW (tel: 404-577-3150), features what Yankees call soul food but what most folks down South think of as good home cooking. A meal of fried chicken or country fried steak, with sides of sweet potatoes, collard greens, black-eyed peas and home-baked corn muffins, will cost \$6.50. Don't be deterred by the location in a small motel west of downtown: this is one of the prime breakfast and lunch meeting and eating spots for Atlanta's political crowd.

Harold's, at 171 McDonough Boulevard SE (tel: 404-621-9268), is also well off the beaten tourist track. A small brick building buried in the grimy warehouse district of southeast Atlanta, its pork barbecue and zesty red sauce has such an avid following that it seems half the Georgia state government is there at lunchtime. A large plate of sliced pork, along with cole slaw, corn bread and Brunswick stew — a fabulous concoction of vegetables, thick gravy and chunks of pig meat — costs \$5.25. No reservations and there is a long line at lunch.

ATLANTA has a major symphony orchestra, which performs under the direction of Robert Shaw in the Robert W. Woodruff Arts Center, next door to the High Museum on Peachtree Street. The symphony's spring schedule extends through May 26. The Woodruff Center is also the home of the city's Alliance Theater Company. Call the Woodruff box office (tel: 404-892-2414) for information for both the symphony and theater.

If you want to sample a slice of another Southern subculture, the Atlanta International Speedway, 25 miles south of the city off Interstate 75 (tel: 404-946-4211), has a full schedule of racing events through the spring.

Atlanta has a wide variety of nightclubs. If you don't mind waiting, the most popular is the Limelight, after which the Manhattan disco of the same name was patterned. It is in the far corner of a shopping mall at 3330 Piedmont Road NE (tel: 404-231-3520). Cover charge is \$3 on week nights, \$5 on weekends.

Johnny's Hideaway, 3771 Roswell Road NE (tel: 404-233-8026), plays recorded Big Band music of the 1930s and '40s and is open week nights till 4 A.M.

Lenox Square, in northeast Atlanta, and Phipps Plaza, just across the road, offer an astounding concentration of fashionable shops and stores. Lenox, the largest mall in the metropolitan area, includes not only Rich's and Davison's, the two major Atlanta-based department stores, but Neiman-Marcus as well. Phipps is anchored by Saks Fifth Avenue and Lord & Taylor, and includes branches of Tiffany, I. Miller, Mark Cross and Abercrombie & Fitch.

The Atlanta Convention and Visitors Bureau (tel: 404-521-6600) can furnish more information. The address is Suite 200, 233 Peachtree Street, NE, Atlanta, Georgia 30043.

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Cawdor and Its Real Thane

by Madeline Lee

INVERNESS, Scotland — "The Thane of Cawdor lives, a prosperous gentleman" — so Shakespeare's Macbeth described himself. The present thane, Hugh Cawdor, 25th in direct line of succession, lives today in the 600-year-old castle in the Scottish Highlands that has been his family home since 1370.

Cawdor Castle, 14 miles east of Inverness, was never home to Macbeth, who is thought to have taken the title momentarily from the ancestors of the present family. And Shakespeare was wrong, too, about his murder of King Duncan. "Macbeth actually killed Duncan in battle, Aug. 14, 1040, near Elgin, and reigned for 17 years," says Cawdor. "He was grandson of King Kenneth III, according to the 14th-century chronicler, Johnannis de Fordun, and had every right to the throne."

When the castle opened to the public in 1976, the thane vowed it would not be "just another castle museum with medieval history being rammed down visitors' throats." There are no guides, no tours and no "Keep Off" signs. But there are a few notes, written by Cawdor himself, about some of the objects on view.

One reads: "The incredibly boring rock in the right corner is a piece of molten stone from the early Bronze Age vitrified Fort of Dun Euan." Another: "One of the earliest recorded messages of good will, engraved on a slingshot; in ancient Greek it reads simply 'Take that.'"

Cawdor is not a pretty castle, at least not from the outside. It was built to repel invaders and to provide safety within its thick walls. Shakespeare may have had his facts wrong, but there were enough clan wars and bloodshed in the Highlands to keep any playwright busy. A "murder hole" directly above the entrance made it possible to pour boiling oil or molten lead on the head of any intruder.

Every century has seen changes. In the 17th-century a new wing was built near the tower and the castle began to look like a home. The walls are covered with Flemish tapestries, and a four-poster 17th-century Venetian bed still has its original velvet canopy, now faded a soft red. The furnishings also include a Bronze Age funeral beaker found on the estate, a portrait of the 2d Earl of Cawdor wearing the kilt, a Chinese stoneware jar of the Sung Dynasty and several fine paintings.

"The handsome lady in the saucy brown hat is Miss Philipps, a Good Friend of one of the Lords of Cawdor," says a note. "It is listed in the family catalog iconically as 'Unknown by Unknown.' In fact it is by Pierre Mercier." There is a painting of Emma, Lady Hamilton, and paintings of members of the family by George Romney, Sir Joshua Reynolds and Sir Thomas Lawrence.

Exploring the castle means stooping low under ancient doorways, climbing winding stone stairs, walking the windy battlements surrounded by four towers. From the battlements there are good views of the 56,000 acres (22,000 hectares) of gardens, forest, rivers, orchards, fields of wheat and barley and pastures for Highland sheep and cattle that comprise Cawdor estate.

THE original tower burned and was rebuilt in 1815; wide windows replaced narrow slits. It is now a very comfortable family sitting room with deep sofas, oriental carpets and a huge fireplace, whose tremendous draft is due to the 63-foot (19-meter) chimney to the top of the castle.

"Cawdor is an enchanted castle," said Angelika, Lady Cawdor, one chilly afternoon recently. A Bohemian countess in her own right, she sat on the floor in front of the fire, two small dogs nuzzling her lap. Her hair is long and her eyes are gray.

The first Thane dreamed that a donkey with a gold collar would find the right place to build, she continues. "Next day a donkey was set out to roam exactly as in the dream, and it lay down under a hawthorn — considered magical in those days. It meant that the castle would never be taken in siege, and would always be lived in by the same family. And it all came true. Of course, it helped under siege to have an in-house well in the old kitchen."

In the dungeon there is an ancient (and dead) hawthorn tree, enclosed within a small fenced circle like a unicorn, as if it might otherwise escape. "The wood has been carbon-dated to within 10 years of the date of the original building," says Lady Cawdor.

In the tower sitting room there is a homely clutter of books and magazines. Paintings, bronze figures, tapestries, porcelain and pottery blend with her George III desk of satinwood and pearwood and his Louis XV writing table with its chair made from a Venetian gondola seat. There is a Coromandel cabinet, a Kubu runner from the Caucasus and an etching, "Macbeth," by Salvador Dali.

The title of thane derives from the old Norse, and is roughly the equivalent of an English lord. Lord Cawdor puts this in more graphic terms by citing the penalties Edward I of England imposed on the different grades of society. "The fine for killing the king's son or an earl was 150 cows," he says. "For killing an earl's son or a thane, it was 100 cows."

The Cawdors live in the castle seven months a year, and spend the rest in smaller houses on the estate: a hunting lodge on the hill, a



The Cawdors and their castle.

cottage in the woods. In August there are Highland games and in the fall there is grouse shooting on the estate. In warm weather they fish for salmon and trout in the two rivers that cross their land, the Nairn and the Findhorn, and have picnics on the banks. Lady Cawdor is working on a cookbook made up of old recipes used for centuries in the castle. Her husband has a lively interest in history and letters and likes to write.

But the Cawdor's real passion is gardening — researching, designing and planning. They have restored an 18th-century flower garden, a medieval knot garden of herbs, a holly maze and an orchard of old Scottish fruit trees. A special project is the "Paradise" garden, a cool retreat usually built on the east side of a church, planted entirely with white flowers and echoing with the sound of water.

"Local people consider Cawdor theirs," says Lady Cawdor. In fact, they made up 20 percent of the 80,000 visitors last year. They hike on the four wooded trails, play bowls on the green or hit golf balls on the putting green. There is a picnic area and a tea shop. A restaurant serves three-course meals with wine, and the castle is available for private receptions.

Nearby places to stay include Culloiden House, a stately 18th-century home where Bonnie Prince Charles slept the night before the battle of Culloiden Moor. Listed among the 300 best hotels in the world, it is popular with the royal family and with American film stars like Diane Keaton. Its restaurant serves fine local foods: salmon and mushroom sauce with dill, haddock soufflé, crowdie and prawn pot, with looks in a light cream sauce. (£75, or \$107, double with breakfast and tax; tel: 0463-790-461).

The battle site of Culloiden Moor is only a few miles away, with a visitors' center explaining events in four languages. Also nearby is Clava Cairn, an ancient burial ground.

Inverness itself is a touring center of the north of Scotland, a starting point for day trips to the Isle of Skye by train and ferry, said to be one of the most beautiful train rides in Scotland. Three cruise lines make day trips through Loch Ness with visits to the ruins of Urquhart Castle and a museum.

Among the best of the many hotels in Inverness are Kingsmill (tel: 0463-37166), and Glenmoriston, a charming small hotel in town overlooking the river (tel: 223-777).

Cawdor is located on the B9090 Road off A96 between Inverness and Nairn, 157 miles north of Edinburgh. The castle is open May through September, 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., seven days a week. For more information call 06677-615. Don-Air flies from London's Heathrow Airport direct to Inverness, and from Garwick Airport via Aberdeen.

Changing the Face of Opera

Continued from page 7

come a point of departure, an impetus for modern opera director that distinguishes it even from his colleagues of the 1950s and '60s. Syberberg's film of "Parsifal" even makes the genre of comic-book science fiction, the "Star Wars" cliché. "The 18th century," he explains, "depended on a rhetoric of gesture. I recreate that language in 20th-century terms."

Serban also spoke of performance so effective for the contemporary audience that all inherited artifice would fade. Chéreau said about his interest in the "Ring" was in human emotions, which he called "more important than myths." And Brook has commented that "the biggest challenge now, at this point in the 20th century, is to replace — in the minds of the performers and the audiences — the idea that opera is natural."

Many of the experimental directors speak of the opera's music with respect, even as their seeming subordination of music to stage business has been criticized. But the score provides only the general outlines of feelings and gestures, which can accommodate the widest variety of settings, characters and images.

THESE radical projects flirt with certain dangers. The revisionist "movement" in opera direction seeks to make opera populist, graspable, eliminating the nimbus of ritual and tradition, and at times attempts to undercut opera's position as "high art." But the contemporary references can turn the opera into political tract (often grounded in the Left, because of the director's underlying criticism of the bourgeois audiences and traditions). Operas, after all, have other concerns than speaking to us about ourselves. And efforts to

struggle between man and nature." In order to recreate for a contemporary audience similar magic and similar familiarity, Sellers used the genre of comic-book science fiction, the "Star Wars" cliché. "The 18th century," he explains, "depended on a rhetoric of gesture. I recreate that language in 20th-century terms."

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Operas, after all, have other concerns than speaking to us about ourselves. And efforts to

create contemporary drama may turn artificial in the very attempt to cut through the artifice. The surprise of the shock may not be the shock of the work would have when new, but the shock of an established convention and form being violated.

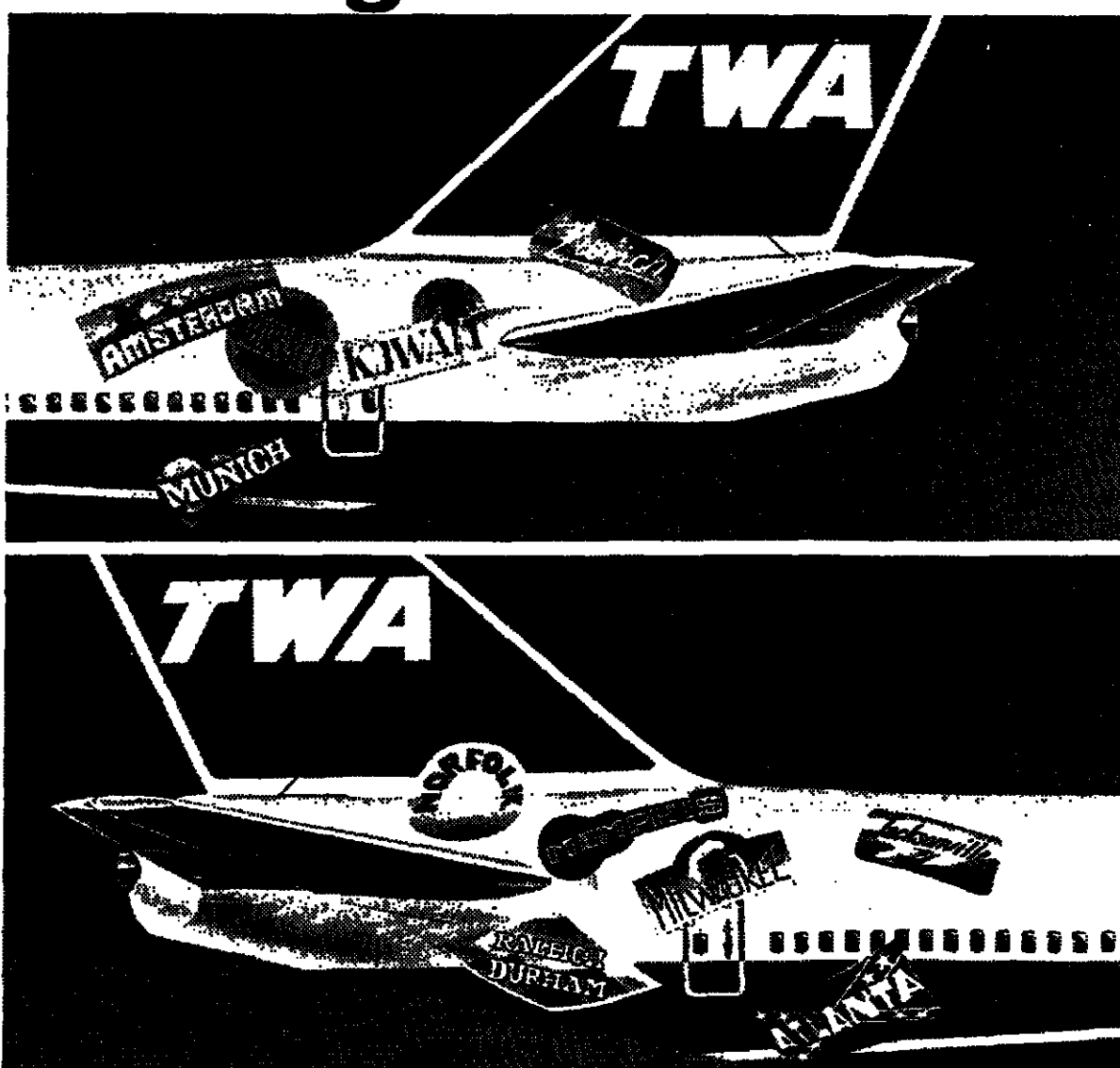
Hall, director of Britain's National Theater, whose traditional "Ring" at Bayreuth met with a mixed reception, suggests that directorial fantasy is as doomed to failure as "authentic" performance. He dissents from the view that opera has become fossilized, insisting that there is only too much "routine" opera.

At the heart of the challenge being raised by these contemporary directors is the most serious problem facing opera today — that contemporary works are not thriving, so the repertory is obsessively mined for novelty. Sellers, noting this difficulty, presented Peter Maxwell Davies' "The Lighthouse" last fall; his company may also be commissioning new works from other composers. And the City Opera this fall will present Philip Glass' "Akhnaton."

Sir Peter pointed out that "We live in the most historically conscious age in history. We turn over every page of old art in a search for new meaning." This quest, he argues, can be desperate, a "ransacking" undertaken in the hope of finding something "that will help our own bewildered and confused century." The new opera directors may not succeed in that project, but they do challenge the stultifying presentations of the standard repertory, which mitigate boredom only by means of song and spectacle.

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NYSE Most Actives			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,200,000	125.00	124.00
AT&T	1,100,000	48.00	47.00
GE	1,000,000	35.00	34.00
AMC	900,000	15.00	14.00
IBM	800,000	125.00	124.00
AT&T	700,000	48.00	47.00
GE	600,000	35.00	34.00
AMC	500,000	15.00	14.00
IBM	400,000	125.00	124.00
AT&T	300,000	48.00	47.00
GE	200,000	35.00	34.00
AMC	100,000	15.00	14.00

Dow Jones Averages			
Index	Open	High	Low
Industrial	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00
Transportation	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00
Utilities	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00
Composite	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00

NYSE Index			
Index	Open	High	Low
Composite	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00
Industrial	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00
Transportation	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00
Utilities	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00

Thursdays' NYSE Closing			
Vol.	High	Low	Close
1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00	1,140.00
1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00	1,140.00
1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00	1,140.00

AMEX Diaries			
Index	Open	High	Low
Composite	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00
Industrial	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00
Transportation	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00
Utilities	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00

NASDAQ Index			
Index	Open	High	Low
Composite	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00
Industrial	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00
Transportation	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00
Utilities	1,150.00	1,145.00	1,135.00

AMEX Most Actives			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
IBM	1,200,000	125.00	124.00
AT&T	1,100,000	48.00	47.00
GE	1,000,000	35.00	34.00
AMC	900,000	15.00	14.00

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
125.00	124.00	123.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.00	125.00	124.00	123.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.00	125.00	124.00	123.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.00
48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00	48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00	48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00
35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00
15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00

NYSE Prices Decline Sharply

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange dropped sharply Thursday after many U.S. banks raised their prime lending rates from 11 1/4 to 12 percent. Trading was active.

In addition to the increases in the prime, there was widespread speculation that the Federal Reserve would soon raise the discount rate, the charge it imposes on loans to private financial institutions.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 6 points at the outset after slipping 0.20 Wednesday, was down 18.01 to 1,130.55 at the close. The average had dropped 26.06 points the previous five sessions.

The Dow transportation average was down 16.46 to 485.39 and the Dow utilities average was off 1.16 to 124.95.

Declines led advances by a 3-1 margin. Volume was 101.8 million shares, up from the 92.9 million traded Wednesday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts noted that the prime-rate increase came in response to the recent rise of open-market money rates and had been widely anticipated on Wall Street. But they said investors apparently were fearful of still higher rates to come.

"The market many times focuses on the wrong problem but this is one time it is right," said Gail Dudack of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette.

"Interest rates are a problem and stocks are not attractive when you get 10 to 12 percent on bonds and bills," she said. "That's too much

competition. Either rate will have to come down or stocks will have to get cheaper."

Shell Oil, whose earnings rose in the first two months of the year, was active. Shell said Royal Dutch's revised \$58-a-share bid for its stock was inadequate.

Chrysler was active and lower. Chrysler's late-March sales trailed those of a year ago. General Motors and Ford also were lower although the auto industry overall had strong March results.

Hewlett-Packard, which fell 1 1/4 Wednesday after reducing some business systems prices, was active and lower.

Mitel Corp., which has been under pressure lately, was active and lower following a block of 500,000 shares at 7 1/4.

Carter Hawley Hale was active. The company filed suit to block a \$1.1-million takeover bid by The Limited Inc. Limited stock was lower.

RCA Corp., which reported first-quarter earnings of 40 cents a share vs. 14 cents a year ago, was lower in heavy trading. RCA's board of directors approved a plan to phase out its videodisk player business.

Cooper Laboratories, which agreed to sell its Oral B dental unit to Gillette for \$188.5 million, won support.

Morton Thiokol, which surged 6 1/4 Wednesday on takeover speculation, was sharply lower.

Milton Bradley, which climbed 3 1/4 Wednesday, was slightly higher. Analysts said someone else might make a bid for the firm which bought back a 4.9 percent stake owned by Hanson Trust PLC.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
125.00	124.00	123.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.00	125.00	124.00	123.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.00	125.00	124.00	123.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.00
48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00	48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00	48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00
35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00
15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00

STOCKS and "DOUBLE-SPEAK"

Security analysts and economists can be the ultimate sophists, using "inside" jargon to cajole their followers. Their "hedged" opinions are confusing; opinions all too often structured in "either/or" terms, studies in evasion. Are we slaves to semantics, to double-speak? A wit once commented upon the difference between Eisenhower and Stevenson, in their approach to civil rights. During their political confrontations, Eisenhower said that we should "gradually integrate". Adlai Stevenson demurred; he believed that we should "integrate gradually".

In prophesizing the direction of the DOW and individual stocks, ignore most economists, and overly "hedged" stock market seers. In the summer of 1982, our researchers felt apprehensive, almost shy, in predicting that the Dow, then at 790, would "TOUCH 1,000 BEFORE HITTING 750"; for a national poll revealed that almost 60% of 1,000 economists interviewed were extremely bearish. The combination of being "contrarians", plus our cerebral suspicion of economists, convinced our researchers to be optimistic.

Economists are gentle hyenas, feasting upon the "makers and shakers" of industry. In the ebb and flow of each day, a Manhattan cab driver and his counterpart in the "City" are probably more aware of the real jungle of money movement than M.B.A.'s "economists", preconditioned to accept the gospel as divined by professors who never met a margin call or payroll.

As we go to Press, economists tend to be bearish, citing what is "known". The "known" has been discounted. It is exogenous events, the unexpected, that rocks and rolls the market; erudition and fiscal perception need not be equated. It wasn't academic training that stirred our interest in Enstar, which we recommended a month ago around \$12 before news of a take-over bid eventuated; the market is more an "art" than a science.

Now \$18, "EST" could spiral above \$30; other "winners" can be cited. Our forthcoming letter discusses emerging equities with the duality of earnings and romance; the potential for impressive gains.

For your complimentary copy, please write to, or contact:

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Address: _____
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
125.00	124.00	123.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.00	125.00	124.00	123.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.00	125.00	124.00	123.00	IBM	4.00	3.20	15.00
48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00	48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00	48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00
35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00
15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00

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48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00	48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00	48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00
35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00
15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00

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48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00	48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00	48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00
35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00
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48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00	48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00	48.00	47.00	46.00	AT&T	1.00	2.10	23.00
35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00
15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00	15.00	14.00	13.00	AMC	0.20	1.30	12.00

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35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00	35.00	34.00	33.00	GE	0.50	1.40	25.00
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Impressive gains.																			
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TECHNOLOGY

Financial Services Adding
Home Delivery, Networks

By NANCY L. ROSS
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Mary Stone, a commodities broker from Washington, two weeks ago became the first person to make an intercontinental automated cash withdrawal.

Inserting a Visa Electron debit card in an automated teller machine in Sydney, she received 300 Australian dollars, while the equivalent amount in U.S. dollars (\$285) was debited to her account at a bank in Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

The transaction took only a few seconds to complete via satellite.

This month Public Super Markets Inc. is to begin equipping its first of its 225 Florida outlets with electronic cash registers that accept customers' debit cards and subtract the cost of purchases from their bank accounts at the point of sale.

These point-of-sale, or POS, terminals thus eliminate the need for cash, checks or credit cards.

And last December several hundred customers in the United States and abroad began to receive and send stock information and orders to E.F. Hutton's brokers from home or office through personal computers.

The United States is experiencing the fourth wave of a technological revolution that is sharply altering the delivery of financial services, according to Dale Keistad, a consultant in Tampa, Florida.

The 1950s were marked, he said, by the invention of magnetic character-recognition systems for bank use, the 1960s by the development of credit cards and automated teller machines, or ATMs, and the 1970s by the appearance of debit cards, point-of-sale transactions and personal computers. Now, the 1980s are being the maturation of these inventions plus the advent of nationwide systems and delivery of services into the home.

"We are witnessing the emergence of a universal payment system," observed David A. O'Connor, president of EFT Group Inc. of Washington.

The now-ubiquitous ATM took a decade to catch on in the United States, its development hampered by governmental restrictions on off-site locations and, particularly in California, the refusal of banks and savings institutions to share terminals.

After Citicorp showed the banking community two years ago that ATMs raised market share, a veritable explosion occurred. In 1975 there were 4,056 ATMs; by last year that number had grown to 43,800, handling about 3 billion transactions annually with a total value of \$260 billion, according to Spencer Nilson, publisher of a Los Angeles report on credit cards. He puts the number of ATMs worldwide at 103,000, with Japan in second place.

The ATM has evolved from a proprietary device offered by single banks into a vast system composed of regional networks that accept cards from many banks.

The MasterCard system, which was begun a year ago by MasterCard, has 1,400 machines on line. Its first intercontinental transaction is scheduled for next June, and its creators foresee the day when MasterCard machines abroad will accept European debit cards. Visa International reports commitments from 60 U.S. banks and 18 overseas to put 6,000 ATMs into service this year.

Point-of-sale transactions represent the ultimate application of electronic-funds transfer. The debut of POS transactions in the late 1970s was a flop because merchants rebelled at installing hardware hooked to just a few banks.

Now pilot projects abound. The first significant commercial use of POS by an industry began about a year ago when oil companies initiated direct-debit and credit-card sales at their gasoline pumps in an attempt to cut theft and labor costs. Close to 200 of the 139,000 service stations in the United States now use automated pumps, with thousands more projected by the end of the year.

Ronald H. Osterberg, a financial consultant in Summit, New Jersey, predicts that POS will appear in scattered locations around the United States this year and that half the stores in the country will accept POS within three to five years. The catalyst is the vast, but as yet underused, shared electronic-fund-transfer network, he said.

Supermarkets, which collectively are the nation's largest check cashers, are expected to jump on the bandwagon next, followed

CURRENCY RATES

London	2.945	2.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Amsterdam	32.41	74.62	36.457	4.4445	3.2965	161.285
Brussels	2.915	2.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Milan	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Paris	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Frankfurt	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Geneva	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Zurich	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Basel	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Stockholm	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Copenhagen	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Helsinki	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Tokyo	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Osaka	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Kobe	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Yokohama	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Nagoya	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Kyoto	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Fukuoka	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Sapporo	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
Hiroshima	1.431	1.277	112.805	364.45	163.81	127.815
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Maebashi	1.431	1.277				

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Compaq Picks Chief of New Unit in U.K.

Joe McNally is moving from meat to microcomputers. "The margins are better, and the machine doesn't walk away from you," said Mr. McNally, who has been named managing director of Compaq Computer Corp.'s new British unit. Previously, he was managing director of the Harris meat-trading unit of FMC PLC. Mr. McNally also has worked for ICI PLC, Britain's biggest computer maker, and for a British unit of U.S.-based Honeywell Inc. Compaq, based in Houston, makes transportable microcomputers. Its sales totaled \$111.2 million in 1983, the first year of operation. East autumn, the company set up a



Joe McNally

European headquarters in Munich, headed by Eckhard Pfeiffer. Compaq said it plans to open a French office next and "cover 15 European countries during the year." Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd. in

London has appointed Tyo Van Marle an executive director and member of the operating committee. He will be in charge of all corporate-related business at CSFB. Currently, he is managing director of Schroders & Chartered Ltd. in Hong Kong.

Nippon European Bank SA in Brussels has appointed Yasunori Fujii managing director. He succeeds Takashi Watanabe, who is returning to the bank's parent, Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd., in Tokyo.

Westdeutsche Landesbank of Düsseldorf has appointed Gert Lange head of its international division. He succeeds Peter Hasskamp, who has been named a member of the managing board of Bremer Landesbank Kreditanstalt Oldenburg.

Barclays Group Italia in Milan has said that Anthony Curmi will become group general manager Sept. 26, when Ken Bromley re-

tires. Timothy Ward has been appointed deputy group general manager of Barclays Group Italia, succeeding Mr. Curmi. Succeeding Mr. Ward as general manager for banking in Italy is Gian Marco Ferrelli.

Standard Telephones & Cables PLC has elected Daniel P. Waddock, president of ITT Europe in Brussels and executive vice president of ITT Corp., a director. He succeeds John W. Guilfoyle as one of the three ITT representatives on STC's board.

Norfolk Investment Bank of Helsinki has named Peter Skouen a senior vice president and a member of the executive committee. Zia H. Noorzy has joined the bank as vice president of the international lending department. He formerly was vice president responsible for the Asian Development Bank's country programs in a number of developing Asian countries. Mr. Noorzy succeeds Per Aasmund-

rud, who has joined the World Bank as director-general of the East African Development Bank and Per Aasmundrud.

Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh, has named Ian Logie an assistant general manager of its international division and executive vice president for North America. Mr. Logie, formerly manager of the bank's Glasgow office, will be based in Bank of Scotland's New York branch. William Moonie takes over as a senior manager of the bank's London office. Formerly, he was senior vice president, New York.

Tenasco Inc., a Houston-based conglomerate with interests in oil and gas pipelines, has appointed David Plastow to its European advisory council. Mr. Plastow is managing director and chief executive of Vickers PLC, a London-based engineering and manufacturing concern.

— By BRENDA HAGERTY in London

Shell Rejects Sweetened Bid

HOUSTON — Directors of Shell Oil Co. Thursday branded as "inadequate" a sweetened \$58-a-share offer by Royal Dutch/Shell Group for the 30.6 percent of Shell's stock it does not already own. While the Shell board described the offer as too low, it also said that because Royal Dutch/Shell already has firm control of the company, it was unable to recommend to its shareholders whether to accept the bid. In January, Royal Dutch/Shell launched the offer for the approximately 94.5 million Shell shares of common stock it does not yet own, at the time offering \$55 a share. A special committee of independent Shell directors rejected that bid last week.

GM Gambles on Luxury Cars

(Continued from Page 11) distinguish between versions of the car being sold by different divisions. The new C-body cars were designed in 1980 and 1981, at a time when it was anticipated that gasoline would cost as much as \$2 a gallon (7.6 liters) by the time they were introduced. The assumption was that buyers would be willing to pay a premium for fuel economy of 21 miles (33.6 kilometers) a gallon in city driving, compared with 17 in the older model. But fuel prices have remained steady, at about \$1.20 a gallon, and large cars have increased in popularity. As a result, Cadillac is keeping its large, rear-wheel-drive Fleetwood Brougham for another year. Oldsmobile and Buick, however, are dropping their old Electra and 98 models. Analysts noted, however, that GM had little choice but to proceed with the smaller cars, because it is already falling below the federal corporate average fuel-economy standards. GM has estimated its fleet average at from 23.5 to 25.1 miles a gallon for the 1984 model year, compared with a standard of 27 miles a gallon. Only credits built up in the years when small cars were most popular are keeping the company from paying millions of dollars in fines. GM executives say they hope to lure younger buyers with the new cars, since the average age of current buyers of luxury models is over 50 years. The new cars, whose total development cost is estimated at more than \$2 billion by Donald DeScenza, an auto analyst with Nomura Securities International, are also aimed at the better educated professionals. Mr. DeScenza estimated the company's profit margin on the C-cars at about 20 percent of the wholesale price.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 637,000
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 538,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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12 Month			Stock			Div. Yld. PE			52-Week High Low Close		
A											
125 1/4	125 1/4	AT&T	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	IBM	3.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	IBM	3.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	GE	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	GE	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Ford	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Ford	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Chrysler	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Chrysler	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Merck	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Merck	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Johnson & Johnson	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Johnson & Johnson	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Pfizer	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Pfizer	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Amgen	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Amgen	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Boehringer	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Boehringer	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Schering	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Schering	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
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125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
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125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
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125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
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125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
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125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
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125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
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125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
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125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
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125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6
125 1/4	125 1/4	Novartis	2.00	4.0	15.6	125 1/4	125 1/4	Roche	2.00	4.0	15.6
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